

The United States Conference of Mayors

HUNGER AND HOMELESSNESS SURVEY

A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities
A 25-City Survey

December 2012



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS



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Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a survey of 25 of the cities which comprise The U.S. Conference of Mayors' Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. Respondents were asked to provide information on the extent and causes of hunger and homelessness in their cities, the emergency food assistance and homeless services provided between September 1, 2011 and August 31, 2012, and their outlook for the year ahead.

Among the survey's key findings:

Hunger

- All but four (82 percent) of the survey cities reported that requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year; three cities said requests remained at the same level and one said they decreased. Across the survey cities, emergency food assistance requests increased by an average of 22 percent.
- Among those requesting emergency food assistance, 51 percent were persons in families, 37 percent were employed, 17 percent were elderly, and 8.5 percent were homeless.
- Unemployment led the list of causes of hunger cited by the survey cities, followed by poverty, and low wages and high housing costs (both of which were cited by the same number of cities).
- The cities reported an average increase of just 0.2 percent in the number of pounds of food distributed during the past year. Fifty-eight percent of the cities saw an increase in the number of pounds of food distributed; 42 percent reported a decrease.
- Across the responding cities, budgets for emergency food purchases increased by 11 percent. Fifty-seven percent of the cities reported that their total budget for emergency food purchases increased over the past year; one-third said it decreased; two cities said it remained the same. Collectively, in the survey cities, the year's total emergency food budget was \$251 million.
- Across the survey cities, 19 percent of the people needing emergency food assistance did not receive it.
- In 95 percent of the survey cities, emergency kitchens and food pantries had to reduce the quantity of food persons can receive at each food pantry visit or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens. In 89 percent of the cities these facilities had to turn people away because of lack of resources. In 81 percent of the cities they had to reduce the number of times a person or family can visit a food pantry each month.
- Providing more affordable housing and more jobs led the city officials' list of actions needed to reduce hunger, with 71 percent of the cities calling for both. They were followed by providing

more employment training programs and increasing food stamp benefits, also with half of the cities calling for both.

- Three-fourths of the survey cities expect requests for emergency food assistance to increase over the next year, with 16 cities expecting the increase to be moderate and two expecting it to be substantial. One-fourth of the cities expect requests to continue at about the same level. No cities expect a decrease in requests.
- Nearly half of the cities (48 percent) expect that resources to provide emergency food assistance will decrease over the next year, with 26 percent of the cities expecting that decrease to be moderate and 22 percent expecting it to be substantial. Thirty percent expect resources to continue at about the same level. Twenty-two percent of the cities expect a moderate increase in resources.
- The combination of increasing demand and decreasing resources was cited most frequently by survey city officials as the biggest challenge they will face in addressing hunger in the coming year. Among their concerns are cuts in federal commodities and funding, declining food donations, and the negative impact of the nation's continuing economic problems on their ability to meet food assistance needs.

Homelessness

- Over the past year, the total number of persons experiencing homelessness increased across the survey cities by an average of seven percent, with 60 percent of the cities reporting an increase. Twelve percent of the cities said the number stayed the same; 28 percent said it decreased.
- The number of families experiencing homelessness increased across the survey cities by an average of eight percent, with 71 percent of the cities reporting an increase, 12.5 percent saying the number stayed the same, and 17 percent reporting a decrease.
- The number of unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness over the past year increased across the survey cities by an average of five percent, with 35 percent reporting an increase and 26 percent saying it stayed the same. Thirty-nine percent reported a decrease.
- City officials cited the lack of affordable housing as the leading cause of homelessness among families with children. This was followed by poverty, unemployment, eviction, and domestic violence. Lack of affordable housing also led the list of causes of homelessness among unaccompanied individuals, followed by unemployment, poverty, mental illness and the lack of needed services, and substance abuse and the lack of needed services.
- The survey cities reported that, on average, 30 percent of homeless adults were severely mentally ill, 18 percent were physically disabled, 17 percent were employed, 16 percent were victims of domestic violence, 13 percent were veterans, and four percent were HIV Positive.

- Across the survey cities over the past year, an average of 17 percent of homeless persons needing assistance did not receive it. Because no beds are available for them, emergency shelters in 64 percent of the survey cities must turn away homeless families with children; shelters in 60 percent of the cities must turn away unaccompanied individuals.
- Fifty-two percent of the survey cities have adopted policies and/or implemented programs aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have lost, or may lose, their homes to foreclosure.
- Providing more mainstream assisted housing led the list of actions needed to reduce homelessness in the survey cities. This was followed by providing more permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities, and having more or better-paying employment opportunities.
- Officials in 60 percent of the survey cities expect the number of homeless families to increase over the next year, with one city expecting the increase to be substantial and the rest expecting it to be moderate. Twenty-eight percent expect the number will remain at about the same level; 12 percent expect a moderate decrease.
- Officials in 56 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless unaccompanied individuals to increase over the next year, with two of these cities expecting a substantial increase and the rest expecting a moderate increase. Nearly one-third (32 percent) expect the number will remain at about the same level. A moderate decrease is expected in 12 percent of the cities.
- Officials in 58.5 percent of the cities expect resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease over the next year, with 46 percent expecting a moderate decrease and 12.5 percent expecting a substantial decrease. Twenty-nine percent of the cities expect resources to continue at about the same level; 12.5 percent of the cities expect a moderate increase.

Introduction

Background

Since October 1982, when The U.S. Conference of Mayors and The U.S. Conference of City Human Services Officials first brought the shortage of emergency services – food, shelter, medical care, income assistance, and energy assistance – to national attention through a survey of cities of all sizes across all regions of the country, the Conference of Mayors has continued to report each year on the problems of hunger, homelessness, and poverty in America’s cities. That first, groundbreaking report described increasing demand for emergency services in cities, and the cities’ inability to meet even half of that demand. Each succeeding report has updated the nation on the severity of the problems and the adequacy of the resources available to respond to them.

In September 1983, to spearhead the Conference of Mayors’ efforts to respond to the emergency services crisis, the President of the Conference appointed 20 mayors to a Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. That first Task Force, chaired by New Orleans Mayor Ernest "Dutch" Morial, assembled a group of cities that would be the focus of the surveys to be conducted in future years – a group that would constitute the core of the cities that would provide information each year on the magnitude and causes of these problems, the local responses to them, and the national responses that city leaders believed were needed. Currently, the Task Force is chaired by Asheville Mayor Terry. M. Bellamy, and its members continue to provide data each year for this annual survey and report. (A list of all past reports can be found in Appendix E to this report.)

Survey Cities

The 25 Task Force cities responding to this year’s survey are:

Asheville, NC – Mayor Terry M. Bellamy
Boston, MA – Mayor Thomas M. Menino
Charleston, SC – Mayor Joseph P. Riley, Jr.
Charlotte, NC – Mayor Anthony Foxx
Chicago, IL – Mayor Rahm Emanuel
Cleveland, OH – Mayor Frank G. Jackson
Dallas, TX – Mayor Mike Rawlings
Denver, CO – Mayor Michael Hancock
Des Moines, IA – Mayor Frank Cownie
Gastonia, NC – Mayor John Bridgeman
Los Angeles, CA – Mayor Antonio R. Villaraigosa
Louisville, KY – Mayor Greg Fischer
Minneapolis, MN – Mayor R.T. Rybak

Nashville, TN – Mayor Karl Dean
Norfolk, VA – Mayor Paul D. Fraim
Philadelphia, PA – Mayor Michael A. Nutter
Phoenix, AZ – Mayor Greg Stanton
Portland, OR – Mayor Sam Adams
Providence, RI – Mayor Angel Taveras
Saint Paul, MN – Mayor Chris Coleman
Salt Lake City, UT – Mayor Ralph Becker
San Antonio, TX – Mayor Julian Castro
San Francisco, CA – Mayor Edwin M. Lee
Trenton, NJ – Mayor Tony Mack
Washington, DC – Mayor Vincent C. Gray

Context for 2012 Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau announced on September 12 that median household income declined in 2011 and that the number of people in poverty, 46.2 million, was approximately the same as in the previous year – a year in which that number reached the highest level recorded over the 52 years that poverty estimates have been published.

Real median household income in 2011 was \$50,054, a 1.5 percent decline from the 2010 median and the second consecutive annual drop. The drop in household income occurred for all racial groups. In 2011, real median household income was 8.1 percent lower than in 2007, the year before the most recent recession. The Census Bureau reports that neither the 2011 poverty rate – 15 percent – nor the number of people in poverty differed statistically from the 2010 estimates. In 2011, the family poverty rate (11.8 percent) and the number of families in poverty (9.5 million) also continued at about the same level as in the previous year.

Analysts believe that the increase in the number of men and women working full time in year-round jobs – 1.7 million more men and a half-million more women – and the 17.3 percent increase in the number of workers in the lowest income group holding down full-time jobs in 2011 contributed to the stability of the poverty level between 2010 and 2011.

The unemployment rate has dropped from last November's 8.7 percent to the current 7.7 percent, but the continuing high level of unemployment continues the stress on emergency assistance programs in cities across the country.

In October 2011, according to RealtyTrac, one in 563 housing units received a foreclosure filing. This October, the rate was one in 706 housing units – an improvement during 2012, but a rate that continues to drain city revenues and hinder local economic recovery.

These and other problems related to the slow pace of national economic recovery were expected to be reflected in the information on hunger and homelessness submitted in this year's survey.

Limitations of Report

Only cities whose mayors are members of The U.S. Conference of Mayors Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness were invited to submit information for this report. These cities do not constitute a representative sample of U.S. cities, and the data reported reflect only the experience of the cities responding to the survey. This report, therefore, should not be interpreted as a national report on the problems of hunger and homelessness.

Data and Analysis

The Task Force cities included in the survey vary greatly in size and in their approach to collecting data on hunger and homelessness. Cities were asked to provide information on the data sources they used to answer each question, and any clarifying information that would aid data analysis.

Of the cities responding to this year's survey, one did not complete the section on hunger. In some cases, cities left individual questions on the survey unanswered. In calculating survey results for an individual survey question, counts and percentages are based on the number of cities answering that question. This year's survey instrument can be found in Appendix D to this report.

In addition to individual city profiles of hunger, homelessness, and demographics which follow the survey findings in this report, individual city data from the hunger and the homelessness sections of the survey are provided in Appendices A and B, respectively. A list of contacts available to provide additional information on each city's data and approach to alleviating hunger and homelessness is provided in Appendix C.

Hunger

In September the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that, in 2011, 14.9 percent of American households were food insecure at least some time during the year, meaning that they did not have access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members. Another 5.7 percent (6.8 million households, and one-third of all food-insecure households) experienced very low food security, meaning that the food intake of one or more household members was reduced and their eating patterns were disrupted at times during the year because the household lacked money and other resources for food. The food insecurity level increased from 14.5 percent in 2010 (which USDA does not consider statistically significant) and the very low security level increased from 5.4 percent, returning to 2008 and 2009 levels (which is considered statistically significant). USDA says that rates of food insecurity were substantially higher in households with incomes near or below the federal poverty line, those with children headed by single women or single men, and Black and Hispanic households. Food insecurity, USDA says, was more common in large cities and rural areas than in suburban areas and other outlying areas around large cities.

This year's USDA report, *Household Food Security in the United States in 2011*, says the typical food-secure household spent 24 percent more on food than the typical food-insecure household of the same size and household composition. It also says that 57 percent of all food-insecure households participated in one or more of the three largest federal food and nutrition assistance programs during the month prior to the 2011 survey: the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

Growth in participation in the SNAP program continues as the nation's economic problems continue. As of July, nearly 46.7 million people were receiving benefits; this was more than 1.3 million more people than were participating a year earlier. The Food Research and Action Center in Washington, DC reports that "unemployment and underemployment in most states and efforts to enroll more eligible needy people have contributed to SNAP caseload growth in recent years. More than one in seven Americans receives SNAP – that percentage (15.1 percent) is comparable to the percentage of the American workforce affected by unemployment or underemployment (15.0) percent in July 2012 according to U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics U-6 Measure."

This section provides information on persons receiving emergency food assistance and the availability of that assistance among the Task Force survey cities between September 1, 2011 and August 31, 2012. It includes brief descriptions of exemplary programs or efforts underway in the cities which prevent or respond to the problems of hunger. Finally, it provides information on their outlook for next year.

Need for Food Assistance

Eighty-two percent (18) of the survey cities reported that the number of requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year. Dallas, Norfolk, and Saint Paul said they remained the same and Charlotte and San Francisco said they decreased. Across the cities, the overall number of requests for food assistance increased by an average of 22 percent. The rate of increase ranged from

63 percent in Asheville, 56 percent in Denver, 41 percent in Philadelphia, and 40 percent in Gastonia to nine percent in Louisville, eight percent in Chicago and Nashville, and five percent in Charleston and Phoenix. They decreased by two percent in San Francisco.

Among those requesting emergency food assistance, 51 percent were persons in families, 37 percent were employed, 17 percent were elderly, and 8.5 percent were homeless. (These categories are not mutually exclusive and the same person can be included in more than one.)

Nearly all (95 percent) of the cities reported an increase in the number of persons requesting food assistance for the first time. Among these, 61 percent characterized the increase in first-time requests as moderate; 39 percent said it was substantial.

Increased requests for food assistance were accompanied by more frequent visits to food pantries and emergency kitchens. Eighty-six percent of the cities reported an increase in the frequency of visits to food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month. Among these, 68 percent characterized the increase in frequency as moderate; 32 percent said it was substantial.

When asked to identify the three main causes of hunger in their cities, most survey cities (83 percent) named unemployment; this was followed by poverty (in 71 percent of the cities), low wages and high housing costs (both of which were identified by 46 percent of the cities), and lack of food stamps (by 17 percent).

Availability of Food Assistance

The survey cities reported a slight (0.2 percent) average increase in the pounds of food distributed. Fifty-eight percent of the cities saw an increase in the pounds of food distributed; 42 percent saw a decrease. Collectively in the survey cities, 659 million pounds were distributed over the past year.

Fifty-seven percent of the cities reported that their total budget for emergency food purchases increased over the past year; one-third said it decreased; two cities (10 percent) said it remained the same. Across the responding cities, the budget for emergency food purchases increased by 11 percent. Collectively, in the survey cities, the year's total emergency food budget was \$251 million.

Donations from grocery chains and other food suppliers accounted for half of the food distributed. This was followed by purchased food, which accounted for one-fifth; federal emergency food assistance, which accounted for 18 percent; and donations from individuals, which accounted for seven percent. Other sources accounted for five percent.

Nearly four in five (79 percent) of the cities reported that they had made at least some significant changes in the type of food purchased. These changes generally involved the purchase of fresher, healthier, more nutritious foods, particularly fresh produce and foods high in protein and low in fat, sodium, and sugar. Cleveland reports that fresh produce accounts for one-third of the food distributed. Dallas increased the fresh produce sources by 70 percent. In Washington, DC, fresh produce accounted for half of the local food bank's total food poundage. Among their actions:

In **Asheville**, in an effort to reduce costs, more food items are being purchased in industrial-size bulk quantities.

In **Boston**, the City is acquiring more produce for distribution.

In **Charlotte**, there are efforts to purchase foods that are more nutritious, lower in sodium, lower in sugar, higher in protein, and fresher. Yogurt and cheese have been added to the food bagging list.

In **Chicago**, the Department of Family and Support Services Emergency Food Box Program is being phased out and will be replaced with the Emergency Food Pantry Bag Program, which will provide a wider assortment of food products, such as fresh produce, eggs, beef, dairy products, and a variety of other perishable and non-perishable items.

In **Cleveland**, there has been a concerted effort to increase the quality of the food by purchasing items that are low in sodium and have less sugar, and by purchasing more fresh produce. Last year, fresh produce was one-third of the food distributed. Due to the decrease in USDA food available, more staple items, including cereal and peanut butter, have had to be purchased.

In **Dallas**, the primary strategy of a campaign to expand access to healthier foods involved increasing the amount of fresh produce sourced by 70 percent, to 13 million pounds. Some is purchased wholesale and some is donated. (Donated produce can carry significant freight and value-added processing costs. Because of the high volumes involved and the cost, much of this “donated” product is now being classified as purchased.)

In **Denver**, the Food Bank of the Rockies increased awareness of the serviced population’s need for healthy and nutritious food and prioritized stocking and purchase of nutritious food.

In **Des Moines**, the preceding two years saw the 12-site food pantry network renew its commitment to providing nutritious food for low-income consumers through substantial increases in the amount of fresh and frozen produce, meats, and dairy products distributed to consumers. In late 2011, however, with record high use of the food pantries, decreased donations, and a strained program budget, the purchase of fresh dairy products was discontinued and the purchase of fresh produce was significantly reduced. Food packages continue to include healthy and fresh versions of food, where practical, and continued emphasis on distribution of items with reduced fat, sugar, and sodium content.

In **Los Angeles**, the Regional Food Bank is constantly trying to add more produce and other foods with higher nutritional value to its inventory.

In **Nashville**, some agencies have worked to increase the quality of the food, but others have had to cut back on food bags for clients.

In **Philadelphia**, less is being spent on the more costly food items such as meats and other foods that serve as the “central” item on a plate accompanied by side items such as starches and vegetables.

In **Portland**, there is more fresh produce available and greater attention to low sodium, low sugar, and low fat foods. The Oregon Food Bank now has a nutrition policy in place for purchased food; it does not strictly apply to food donations, but influences the acceptance of some donations. Oregon Food Bank increased funds for food purchase by 173 percent, but still distributed five percent less food in the Portland area than the previous year due to a huge decline in USDA TEFAP food available.

In **Saint Paul**, the availability of fresh produce and more culturally-relevant foods has been expanded, and Second Harvest is purchasing more low sodium food.

In **Salt Lake City**, purchasing has shifted from shelf-stable food items to more produce and meats – fresher and healthier products. Foods purchased specific to the Childhood Hunger Programs are of higher nutritional quality and are mostly single-packaged items, providing the children served with nutritional food in the portion size they need.

In **San Francisco**, more protein items, such as chicken and eggs, and fresh, seasonal produce are being purchased.

In **Trenton**, the Food Bank was not able to purchase as much perishable or nonperishable protein food due to significant cuts in funding and rising food prices.

In **Washington, DC**, the Capital Area Food Bank’s commitment to providing nourishing food which helps people reach their full potential includes increasing the amount of fresh produce available to the community. During the last fiscal year, half of the total food poundage was fresh produce.

Unmet Need for Emergency Food Assistance

Over the past year, emergency kitchens and food pantries in 95 percent (20) of the survey cities had to reduce the quantity of food persons can receive at each food pantry visit or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens. In more than four in five of the survey cities (81 percent), these facilities had to turn people away because of lack of resources and/or had to reduce the number of times a person or family can visit a food pantry each month.

Officials in 14 of the survey cities were able to estimate the overall demand for food assistance that went unmet during the past year; they reported that an average of 19 percent of the need went unmet. The following table shows these cities estimates of unmet demand for emergency food assistance:

City	Percent Unmet Need
Charleston	0
Denver	20
Des Moines	20
Gastonia	15
Los Angeles	0
Nashville	30
Norfolk	5

City	Percent Unmet Need
Philadelphia	33
Phoenix	20
Salt Lake City	10
San Antonio	40
San Francisco	30
Trenton	20
Washington, DC	25

Policies and Practices to Reduce Hunger

Providing more affordable housing and more jobs led the city officials' list of actions needed to reduce hunger, with 71 percent (17) of the cities citing it. This was followed by providing more employment training programs (cited by half or 12 of the cities) and increasing food stamp benefits (also cited by half of the cities). Four cities (17 percent) called for better public transportation and/or lower gas prices.

Among other approaches which the cities identified:

- San Francisco called for increasing federal nutrition program income eligibility thresholds and aid payments to reflect regional cost of living; expanding rather than shrinking state and national income and food assistance programs; and expanding unemployment benefits.
- Des Moines suggested the development of a comprehensive, community-wide approach to systemically address issues of hunger and food access, and described its efforts to do so. The Des Moines Area Religious Council (DMARC) is leading an effort and working with diverse service partners and community leaders to develop a food research and action council focused exclusively on hunger issues in Des Moines and Polk County, Iowa. It is continuing to enhance and target local outreach efforts and dedicated resources to increase enrollment and usage of public food assistance programs. And it is creating a coordinated client intake and assessment process to identify comprehensive supportive services needs of families to help ensure their return to stability and self-sufficiency.
- Portland officials stressed that “it is absolutely critical to maintain current funding for SNAP (food stamps). Recent proposals in the Farm Bill have called for large cuts to SNAP. These cuts, if enacted, will overburden the emergency food system. The charitable sector cannot continue to make up the difference. SNAP funding must be maintained.”

Best Practices

Twenty-two of the survey cities provided descriptions of initiatives they believe have been effective in addressing hunger problems in their communities. Again this year, several cities describe the work of Second Harvest, the national program now titled Feeding America, and the presence of Kids Café and weekend Backpack programs developed by Feeding America. Chicago, Nashville, Phoenix, and St. Paul describe their use of mobile food trucks to aid food distribution. A few cities describe community gardening programs that are sources of fresh produce for both families and food programs, and a few describe training programs that improve individual food preparation skills or

prepare clients for jobs in the food industry. A common theme across many cities is the emphasis being placed on the provision of fresher, healthier foods.

Asheville: The Lord's Acre, located in Fairview, North Carolina (in Buncombe County, adjacent to Asheville), is a 501(c)3 community organization supported by churches, businesses, and volunteers that grows organic food for those in need and offers garden and food-skills training to people of all ages. It is a sustainable resource garden and the fresh produce grown there also provides nutritious food in support of local food pantries and anti-hunger organizations. Just over a year ago, The Lord's Acre decided to network with similar gardens to catalog their collective knowledge and models into something that would be useful to educate the public about how to plan and grow "gardens that give." The group, about 18 people, has been invited to lead workshops to help communities plan their gardens for the next year. In its first year, the Lord's Acre distributed over three tons of fresh, organic cabbage, lettuce, sweet potatoes, winter squash, kale, and collards to two anti-hunger and relief organizations in Asheville. It also just completed a food survey for the community it serves, giving everyone in the community a voice on fresh food – how to get it, grow it, prepare it, share it, and bring the community together.

Boston: The Dorchester Community Food Co-op is working to create a business model within the community that it serves to build people's skills and give them opportunities to work toward successful business ownership. The Dorchester Community Food Co-op and Sustainability Guild International launched "Fresh Fridays," a community dinner series in August and September that provided live entertainment, savory food and beverages, and activities for children. The cost to attendees was \$5 for adults and \$3 for children. More than 750 people attended six Fresh Fridays evenings, and more than 50 community members volunteered on the project.

Under the adage, "If you feed a man a fish, he eats for a day. If you teach a man to fish, he will eat for a lifetime," the City of Boston has launched a major rezoning initiative that would allow those interested in urban farming to build a business around growing and selling farm products. As part of its effort to better understand what such urban farms might look like and how they might be profitable, the City launched a micro urban farm pilot that provided access to land and the initial resources needed by would-be farmers. The City also provided funding to develop Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiatives' Greenhouse that is now being used by neighbors and social entrepreneurs, such as The Food Project, to further expand fresh food access in Roxbury.

Charleston: The Lowcountry Food Bank's (LCFB) Food Works Culinary Apprenticeship and Meal Production Program effectively addresses the dual challenges of high unemployment and food insecurity in the Charleston metropolitan area. Using the Food Bank's production kitchen, Food Works introduces unemployed and underemployed individuals to a commercial kitchen and familiarizes them with food preparation, kitchen workflow, and sanitation procedures. During each 14-week training session, the apprentices receive 400 hours of hands-on kitchen training while preparing approximately 4,000 meals per week for children participating in the Kids Cafe afterschool feeding program and for homebound seniors receiving supper from Meals on Wheels. The curriculum covers 11 topics, including culinary math and measurements, knife skills, product knowledge, fresh and local food sourcing, cooking techniques, egg cookery, basic baking and pastry, food cost/control, food safety and ServSafe Certification, nutrition, and life/employment skills.

What makes the program both powerful and unique is its two-pronged commitment to addressing the immediate need for hunger-relief among two particularly vulnerable populations – children and

seniors – while simultaneously helping the apprentices to move toward greater financial stability and independence by providing culinary job training proven to lead to post-graduation employment and educational opportunities. Upon completing the program, the LCFB provides apprentices with the skills necessary to secure an entry-level position in the food service industry. Topics include resume writing, interview skills, dressing professionally, and completing a job application. At the end of the program, the apprentices are recognized in a graduation ceremony attended by family, friends, LCFB staff, and members of the board of directors. In 2011, nine apprentices graduated from the program. In 2012, the LCFB expects to have 12 graduates, and in 2013, at least 15 – a 40 percent increase in enrollment in just two years. Each apprentice receives a professional knife kit upon graduation, and the LCFB offers a stipend of \$100 per week, primarily to cover transportation costs – one apprentice with perfect attendance walked 45 minutes each way to participate in the program before staff members intervened with the gift of a bicycle – and uniform needs (e.g., industry-appropriate shoes) beyond the chef's hat and coat distributed by the program. In part due to the LCFB's extensive partnerships within Charleston's thriving culinary industry, as well as the transformative effect of job training on a person's marketability as an employee, 78 percent of Food Works graduates found full-time employment or enrolled in school in 2011; in 2012 the current placement rate is nearly 86 percent. Food Works Executive Chef Kim Ortego Kuver describes the program as “an exciting ‘full circle’ approach to helping people. Our apprentices may have been clients of the Food Bank, but they are now preparing delicious, nutritious meals for others while gaining a valuable culinary education. This program truly helps them take the next steps in their journey to independence.”

Charlotte: Local agencies continue to work on the prevention and reduction of hunger in Charlotte through solicitation of food and financial donations from the public and corporations, and educational programs. Second Harvest Food Bank of Metrolina supplies food and essential grocery items to almost 650 agencies (e.g., Loaves and Fishes), feeding hungry people in a 19-county area. Second Harvest Food Bank of Metrolina distributes food through their main warehouse in Charlotte and through branches in Dallas (Gaston County), Mt. Gilead (Montgomery County), and Hickory (Catawba County). Agencies supported include soup kitchens, emergency pantries, emergency shelters, low-income day care facilities, senior programs, and homes.

Chicago: Fresh Moves is a Chicago non-profit organization that operates a mobile produce market bringing fresh fruits and vegetables to communities with limited access to fresh produce. Fresh Moves provides an innovative solution to food access disparities in the City. Using re-purposed Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) buses and the power of education and advocacy, the program provides fresh produce and knowledge designed to improve health outcomes in under-served communities. Fresh Moves has operated a one-aisle mobile produce/grocery store on a retro-fitted bus that delivers fresh fruits and vegetables to target neighborhoods. The bus stops for approximately one hour at more than 15 locations each week. On June 8, Mayor Rahm Emanuel, in conjunction with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Secretary Tom Vilsack, announced a targeted investment in the expansion of Chicago's mobile fresh food market, enabling it to double its existing routes. It is estimated that this will also double the number of people who are able to access healthy, affordable, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Under the program expansion, CTA donated a second out-of-service CTA bus and will provide an unlimited supply of spare parts for necessary bus repairs. The USDA funding was used to completely retrofit the bus as a mobile market which is now operational. In addition, a grant from LINK UP Illinois has also allowed the mobile bus to provide a

50 percent discount on fresh produce to customers using LINK food stamps; doubling the buying power of local, healthy food for low-income families.

Cleveland: Child poverty remains a problem in Ohio. According to the most recent American Community Survey, 24.2 percent of Ohio's children – 640,884 – are in poverty. In Cleveland, more than half (53.9 percent) of children are poor. The Cleveland Foodbank has responded by increasing the number of programs to address child hunger. Programs include BackPacks for Kids, Kids Cafés, and Summer Feeding. BackPacks for Kids arose from teachers reporting that children were coming to school on Monday hungry after a weekend without enough to eat. During the week, they were eligible for free or reduced-price lunches. The Foodbank works with schools to provide a backpack every Friday with enough food to get the family through the weekend. Currently, 31 sites – 25 located in Cleveland Public Schools – are providing 2,556 backpacks per week. The Kids Café program provides a meal to children in afterschool programs, either a hot meal if the facility has the capacity to reheat the meal, or a bagged lunch complete with sandwich, milk, veggies, fruit, and dessert. The Foodbank works with Boys and Girls Clubs and other programs to provide 1,897 meals per day to 32 sites. Meals provided through Summer Feeding target children during the summer months when they do not have access to free or reduced-price lunches in schools. This summer, the Foodbank had 42 summer feeding sites – including 19 City of Cleveland sites – which provided 143,964 meals.

Dallas: The North Texas Food Bank (NTFB) has launched a new three-year initiative to “Rethink Hunger.” It is described as a transformative vision for the organization which recognizes the existence of an economic and social environment where a single household can struggle with both hunger and obesity; where a full-time job may not be enough to feed a family; and where piecing together basic needs through a multitude of uncoordinated services can become a way of life. The goal is to build a better hunger relief system, one that helps produce positive, measurable changes in people's lives. This system requires both higher standards and innovation. Higher standards applied to the quality of the food sourced and distributed means a greater focus on nutritional value and expanded access to fresh fruits and vegetables. Innovation requires experimentation and closer collaboration with front-line Member Agencies. Two initiatives represent this new direction: Hub & Spoke pilot projects in Dallas and Paris, Texas, are laboratories for testing new client services and distribution models. The Hunger Center of North Texas is a new research initiative aimed at building a base of evidence that will drive the development of more effective nutrition assistance policies and programs for North Texas. In November, the Hunger Center announced its first major research studies in collaboration with the University of North Texas and Southern Methodist University. The studies, which NTFB believes will be groundbreaking, focus on the impact that “social networks” and “social capital” have on household food security. The central questions are: How do social relationships and community conditions make it easier (or harder) for low-income households to keep healthy food on the table? How do these social and community influences differ in the City of Dallas and rural areas of North Texas? Nutrition assistance programs tend to approach individuals and households in isolation. Understanding the role that communities play in food security may help leverage social forces to develop more effective programs and, ultimately, reduce the need for food assistance.

Des Moines: In late 2010, the Des Moines Area Religious Council, in cooperation with the Iowa Department of Human Services, launched a project that has placed computerized SNAP application

stations in food pantry sites and other human service agencies. Trained outreach assistants help consumers with the onsite SNAP application process. It is estimated that this project has increased financial stability and food access for over 1,300 individuals, while activating a return of nearly \$1.5 million in federal food assistance for low-income families. Over the past two years, the proportion of Religious Council food pantry consumers enrolled in SNAP has increased from 57 percent to 66 percent. This reflects an increase of about 4,600 people who now are accessing this food assistance benefit each year. The project is funded in part by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service and the United Way of Central Iowa.

Gastonia: The City has multiple feeding programs in the area, ranging from the Salvation Army, which provides at least one hot meal per day for anyone who expresses a need, to the day shelter program of As One Ministries, which offers lunchtime meals, and Open Arms Ministry, which helps with non-perishable food items. There are 10 other food assistance programs serving communities within the City, all of which work together to help both individuals and families.

Los Angeles: The Los Angeles Food Bank's CalFresh Outreach Program increases participation in the CalFresh Program in several ways: It promotes CalFresh benefits as valuable and accessible food assistance, prescreens potential applicants before beginning the application process, completes the application with clients, scans all required documentation, submits the application packet to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), follows up with County staff on a client's behalf, and works in partnership with DPSS to make program changes at the policy level. The Food Bank has an agreement with DPSS that provides access to status updates. From October 2011 through September 2012, the Food Bank distributed 23,440 promotional fliers, conducted 5,365 prescreening interviews, and completed 2,826 applications, with an application approval rate of 49 percent. It's estimated that approved applications to date are providing families and individuals with \$460,000 of CalFresh benefits on a yearly basis. The average monthly CalFresh benefit is \$332 per household.

Louisville: Through a partnership with Share Our Strength, Dare to Care offers Cooking Matters, a nutrition education and outreach program that empowers families with the skills, knowledge, and confidence to prepare healthy and affordable meals. Dare to Care offers five different courses targeting adults, families, teens, children, and childcare professionals. The curriculum is overseen by Dare to Care's registered dietician. It covers nutrition concepts and healthy food preparation, and how to eat healthy on a budget, which includes a shopping trip to a local grocery.

Minneapolis: In 2012, the Emergency Food Shelf Network focused considerable attention on expansion of its Culturally Specific Initiatives (CSI) Program, which includes both distributing pre-assembled boxes of food to qualifying agencies and offering more culturally relevant food on the Bulk Purchase Program order form, and on distributing more fresh produce, both free and purchased. Five types of produce are now always available for purchase, and both local and nationwide fresh produce rescue programs have been expanded. Together, this has increased the amount of fresh produce distributed this year by 60 percent. Overall, in 2012, 40 percent of all food distributed was perishable. The CSI program expanded from five partners to 17, and overall packages distributed per month increased from last year's 700 to about 1,700. While this focus on culturally-relevant and healthy foods is not new, the Network is currently seeing the payoff of years of program development and partnership development in its ability to secure and distribute this food.

Nashville: Despite some decrease in funding in the face of continually growing need in our community, Nashville CARES' nutrition program has strived in the past year to make changes in services to address the individual needs of its clients. After efforts to communicate with clients verbally and through surveys on how they would like to see nutrition services improve, CARES has begun a partnership with the Nashville Mobile Market in order to supply clients with greater access to the fresh produce and perishable items – items that their pantry is not currently equipped to supply but that clients increasingly identify as a need. The Mobile Market has added Nashville CARES to its calendar as a regular stop twice monthly and accepts both cash and food stamps. The agency's work with the Mobile Market is developing in hopes of expanding the partnership to include a voucher system that may allow clients to trade a monthly food bag from their pantry for a voucher, equal in value, to be used for fresh food at the Mobile Market. CARES has also discussed the development of a mechanism to give clients in rural counties an opportunity to make use of the market through an ordering system and greater volunteer delivery efforts. In addition, in an on-going effort to give clients in rural counties greater access to all services despite the absence of public transportation, CARES has opened a satellite center at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Montgomery County. This satellite office holds food services for clients there and offers access in an office setting to case management and therapeutic staff.

Norfolk: The nationally-recognized Backpack Program distributes nutritious food to children at the end of the school day, before weekends and/or school breaks. School personnel apply a variety of criteria in identifying students who are food insecure. Over 22,000 children in Norfolk are eligible to receive free or reduced-price school lunches – a reliable indicator that hunger and food insecurity regularly threaten their lives. In the current year, the program expects to distribute 15,750 bags (78,750 meals) to 875 children in Norfolk. There are currently 11 Norfolk schools participating in this Foodbank of Southeastern Virginia program.

Philadelphia: The SHARE Food Program partners with the Philadelphia Horticultural Society (Philadelphia Green) to link food cupboards with local gardeners, enabling cupboards to provide participants with locally-grown fresh produce. For many participants, this Gardening Project is their only source of fresh produce. The Food Program makes food packages available and publicizes individual food distribution times in communities. Participants are able to purchase the fresh produce for about 30 percent less than at their local grocery stores. To qualify, participants must do community service (a good deed) for an individual or an organization. In the past year, the Food Program has developed a farm with 6,000 square-feet of raised beds, two hoop houses, and a greenhouse, and is using it to show people how to grow their own vegetables. Half of the food grown on the SHARE Nice Roots Farm is given to food cupboards.

Phoenix: Active in the City since 2007, Kitchen on the Street, a partner agency of St. Mary's Food Bank Alliance, has created both a mobile pantry and a backpack program to address child hunger. The initiatives started with the recognition that children suffering from food insecurity are more likely to struggle with obesity later in life, that malnourished children often experience limited development (stunted growth, weakened immune systems, etc.), and that hungry children perform at a lower level in school and/or have more behavioral problems. Collectively, these issues make achieving success in life an uphill battle for these children. Kitchen on the Street is a faith-based community partner currently offering Bags of Hope (backpacks of food), Food Distributions (fresh

food), Emergency Food (non-perishables), and the Kitchen on the Street food truck. The work of Kitchen on the Street was recently recognized by the Arizona Diamondbacks Foundation, which earlier this year awarded Kitchen on the Street a \$100,000 grant to expand its operations and purchase a new food truck. [More information is at www.kitchenonthestreet.org.]

Portland: The Blanchet House of Hospitality, whose mission is "to feed, clothe and offer shelter and aid to those in need," is moving from the Old Town building it has occupied for 60 years to a newly constructed \$12.9 million facility next door. Blanchet House has served nearly 16 million meals since 1952 and offers transitional housing for men battling addiction and unemployment. In 1958, the founders bought the building for \$25,000 and turned the upper floors into living quarters for 27 men. The new four-story building is, at 36,000 square-feet, more than triple the size of the current one. In addition to a \$4 million investment by the City, funding for the new building came from donations by nearly 400 foundations, corporations, and individuals. The building is on track for LEED Platinum certification and Brian Ferschweiler, executive director of Blanchet House, says that energy costs in the new building should be 10 to 15 percent lower than in the current 100-year-old building. The new building will house 48 men in rooms furnished with bedbug-resistant beds as well as drawers, desks, chairs, cork boards, lamps, and alarm clocks. The rooms are above a state-of-the-art kitchen and a dining room called the Founders' Café, which will seat 80 to 100 guests, compared to 41 in the old building. It also has a waiting area so that guests don't have to line up outside in the rain or the hot sun – a feature also expected to please the building's neighbors. (The bread line, as it was called when Blanchet House opened, is a familiar sight on this Old Town block near the Steel Bridge. The homeless, the mentally ill, the dispossessed, and the working poor have lined up outside Blanchet House three times a day for decades.) Once they enter the dining room, guests are waved to a seat and served a meal that has been prepared by Blanchet residents – men "who have come in off the line" to live clean and sober in the rooms above the dining room. After the guests have eaten and left, the residents sit down and share a meal with the day's volunteers. [Excerpted from an *Oregonian* article available at:

http://www.oregonlive.com/portland/index.ssf/2012/09/blanchet_house_in_northwest_po_1.html]

Saint Paul: As the Upper Midwest's largest hunger relief organization, Second Harvest Heartland creates partnerships and communities of caring. Since meat, vegetables, and dairy foods are the most difficult food items for food banks to have on a regular basis, Second Harvest's Giving Green initiatives secure food that would not otherwise be distributed. Second Harvest's Food Rescue program ensures that fresh surplus goes directly from area retailers to the food shelves of agency partners, recovering nutritious foods from Twin Cities-area retailers for distribution to community food shelves and meal programs. On a weekly basis, the Food Rescue Program Specialists collect produce, dairy, meat, bakery, and shelf-stable items from more than 80 grocery stores and other donors. Annually, approximately two million-plus pounds of food are distributed to meal programs and food shelves throughout the 59-county service area. Food Rescue partners include retailers such as Cub Foods, Sam's Club, Wal-Mart, Kowalski's, and Target. Moreover, Second Harvest more than quadrupled the amount of perishable food it gets from grocery stores like Cub Foods, Wal-Mart, and Target, to 12.3 million pounds in 2010. That's enough for more than nine million meals.

Other programs include:

- **Apple Gleaning** – In response to a simple request to glean remaining apples from trees, Second Harvest has worked with generous orchard owners and volunteers to distribute more than 170 tons of apples for neighbors in need.
- **Meals for Minds** – Through a grant from Target, Meals for Minds has distributed more than 590,000 meals to families in need using an innovative mobile grocery distribution system that provides food to families with students enrolled in select low-income elementary schools. Families typically receive between 30 and 40 pounds of food per student enrolled, including milk, bread, pasta, fresh fruits, and vegetables. Over 250 volunteers help each month to distribute food at Meals for Minds events.
- **Harvest to Home** – This year, working with more than 60 different farms and processors, Second Harvest collected more than 4.3 million pounds of sweet corn, potatoes, apples, cabbage, carrots, and other vegetables for distribution through its hunger-relief network. When Seneca Foods called with 600,000 pounds of corn, Second Harvest's food partners collected it. Trucks of corn that normally go to a Seneca plant went to a Cargill grain storage facility where employees packed 12 truckloads of corn, and SUPERVALU supported the effort with refrigeration and transportation. Knowing that Minnesota's emergency food system couldn't absorb more than 100,000 pounds of corn quickly enough, Second Harvest Heartland shared its bounty with other food banks in the Feeding America network, with truckloads of corn going to 18 food banks in 10 states. One local grower planted crops specifically planned for donation, amounting to more than 230,000 pounds of corn, cabbage, green beans, cucumbers, and peppers.

San Antonio: A collaboration of Haven for Hope of Bexar County, Center for Healthcare Services (CHCS), San Antonio Food Bank (SAFB), and Family Violence Prevention Services (FVPS), the Community Kitchen at Haven for Hope goes far beyond the current model of feeding, clothing, and sheltering the homeless. Homeless individuals and families who are unemployed or underemployed and residing at the Haven for Hope Transitional Campus or the adjacent Prospects Courtyard have an opportunity to participate in a free 16-week job training program to learn and develop culinary skills that include cooking, catering, food safety, and customer service. These students help prepare 420,252 nutritious meals to 2,186 unduplicated Haven for Hope residents on a yearly basis. This collaborative effort ensures that a vulnerable portion of San Antonio's population has the opportunity to receive consistent nutritious meals on a daily basis. [More information is available at www.havenforhope.org and www.safoodbank.org.]

Salt Lake City: Two Utah Food Bank Childhood Hunger Programs ensure that the children receiving their services will have enough food to keep them alert and ready to learn each school day.

- **Kids Cafe** offers balanced meals to children at after-school sites where 50 percent or more of the children qualify for reduced-price or free lunches. The objectives of the program are to ensure that the children most vulnerable to hunger receive an evening meal, and to provide balanced nutrition in each meal served. Food is prepared and meals are cooked by the chef in the larger Kids Cafe kitchen at Utah Food Bank's new building and then transported to each after-school site. Children receive Kids Cafe meals several times during the week and are welcome to take seconds. And each meal does more than satiate hunger: Clinical studies have proven that children who experience inadequate nutrition are more likely to develop

- cognitive, physical, and social challenges than their better-fed counterparts. Nutritious meals served at Kids Cafe provide an advantage that might not otherwise exist.
- The BackPack Program helps alleviate child hunger in Utah by providing children with nutritious and easy-to-prepare food at times when other resources are not available, such as weekends and school vacations. The program provides backpacks filled with food that is child-friendly, nonperishable, and easily consumed. Backpacks are discreetly distributed to children on the last day of school before the weekend or holiday.

San Francisco: Spanning almost every neighborhood throughout the City, the San Francisco Food Bank Pantry Program is an extensive and innovative network of 200 weekly grocery pantries that help feed 30,000 households weekly. Through partnerships with community-based organizations such as non-profits, schools, and churches, the Food Bank distributed nearly 30 million of the 40 million pounds of food it distributed last year through its pantry network, up from 27 million in the previous year. Roughly 60 percent of the food is fresh produce, arranged farmer's market-style every week at participating community-based organizations, some open to the public and some targeting specific populations. The San Francisco Food Bank distributes significantly more food per person in poverty annually than any other food bank in the country: 378 pounds per person, compared to the 245 pounds per person distributed by next closest food bank, and to the average of 83 pounds distributed by food banks nationally. The Food Bank recently received national recognition for its innovative pantries in low-income public schools, where busy families can access healthy foods while picking up or dropping off their children. It also operates several other innovative programs including a successful Morning Snack Program which offers healthy fresh produce and shelf-stable snacks to low-income schools to bridge the challenging gap between breakfast and lunch. The Food Bank operates a critical home-delivered grocery program for low-income homebound older adults. This program is the first of its kind in the City, filling a crucial gap for homebound seniors who cannot qualify for home delivered meals but who also cannot stand in line to get food at a food pantry. In collaboration with the local SNAP office, the Food Bank also performs SNAP outreach to help increase SNAP usage in the City. Innovations include "SNAP in a Day" events where eligible participants can be issued their EBT card the same day.

Washington, DC: The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) provides federal commodity food and nutrition education services to over 6,600 seniors age 60 and older who meet the federal poverty level requirement, pregnant and post-partum women, and children six years of age and under (exclusive of Women, Infants, and Children program recipients). The Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program provides "Bonus Bucks" checks to participants for the purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables. On October 1 this year, the Capital Area Food Bank took over administration of the CSFP program with a goal of enhancing services to seniors by providing fresh produce, nutrition education, and access to more resources. The Food Bank is offering a new program called "Grow a Pantry" (G.A.P.), which provides access to funds, training, and transportation to organizations interested in establishing emergency food pantries at their sites. Its mission is to reach out to areas with high-level food insecurity and create the necessary food pantries with willing partner organizations. G.A.P. sites will receive \$2,280 in funding for two years, quarterly Mobile Food Pantry distributions, training in food distribution, volunteer management, nutrition, education, safe food handling, and program evaluation and grant writing. This fall, the Food Bank announced its Healthy Food Initiative, which sets nutrition standards and strengthens its long-time commitment to providing nutritious food to the community. As DC residents face the dual burden of food

insecurity and diet-related illness, the Food Bank will support health and wellness in the community by providing food that is nutritious and by promoting practical ways to prepare nourishing budget-friendly meals.

Outlook for Next Year

Based on current projections of economic conditions and unemployment for their cities, officials in 70 percent of the cities expect requests for emergency food assistance to increase over the next year. The increase is expected to be moderate in two-thirds (16) of the survey cities and substantial in eight percent (two cities). One-fourth (six) of the cities expect requests to remain at the same level. No city expects requests to decrease over the next year.

Based on the current state of public and private agency budgets, nearly half (48 percent or 11) of the cities expect resources to provide emergency food assistance will decrease over the next year, with 22 percent (five cities) expecting resources to decrease substantially. Thirty percent (seven cities) expect these resources to continue at about the same level. Boston, Charlotte, Cleveland, Denver, and Los Angeles expect a moderate increase in resources.

The cities were asked to identify what they expect will be the biggest challenge to addressing hunger in their area in the coming year. Again this year, the most frequently cited challenges relate to increasing demand for assistance in the face of decreasing resources. Concern about cuts in U.S. Department of Agriculture commodity distribution and other food programs continues, and several cities cite lower levels of private food donations which require programs to make up the losses by purchasing increasingly costly food. Several also express concern about the impact of the nation's continuing economic problems on their ability to meet food assistance needs.

Asheville: The decreasing level of state and federal funding in the face of growing need.

Boston: Keeping up with the need. The biggest challenge is that hunger is a moving target, with unemployment and underemployment still too high and the cost of living, fuel prices, and other prices increasing.

Charleston: Increased demand for food assistance, especially among children and seniors, coupled with rapidly declining distributions of USDA commodities. The Lowcountry Food Bank (LCFB) relies on distributions from The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), which are tied to commodity prices. When the market is strong and prices are high, government distributions decrease. Commodities distributions to the LCFB fell by more than 40 percent during the past year. To offset this loss in commodities, the LCFB must raise more money to purchase food to supplement its inventory or reduce the quantity of food that clients receive.

Charlotte: Keeping enough staple items in stock to meet the need.

Chicago: The expected continued increase in the cost of food and the cost of delivering food products, coupled with the continued rise in the demand for emergency food. The combination of these factors could potentially result in an elevated unmet need.

Cleveland: Increased demand for food programs coupled with rising food costs. This year's drought will result in higher food prices which will produce increased demand next year for food assistance. This is the second year in a row of significant decline in USDA food distribution. This is free, nutritious food that Cleveland agencies rely on, and they are really feeling the loss this year. Another year of decline would be devastating.

Dallas: Developing effective strategies to serve the growing numbers of seniors and "pre-seniors" (ages 50 to 59) who are in need of short- and long-term food assistance. The most recent survey data (from 2009) show that one in eight individuals served by the North Texas Food Bank is a senior age 65 or older, and more than one in four is 50 years or older. This population is expected to increase. Individuals in the "pre-senior" years of 50 to 59 can be particularly vulnerable in an economic downturn: They are often among the first to lose their jobs and among those having the most difficulty finding new jobs. They are too old to qualify for many support programs and too young for Social Security and Medicare. Many seniors, especially older seniors, are vulnerable and hard to reach because they are homebound, socially isolated and/or lack transportation.

Denver: Meeting the rising need for additional pounds of food based on number of persons in poverty.

Des Moines: Sustained high levels of unemployment; cuts to federal, state and city budgets that result in reduced public benefits and increased need; and the need for policy changes. While the Des Moines Area Religious Council pantry receives less than two percent of revenues from public sources, cuts to other publicly-funded human services programs result in higher and more frequent usage of the local emergency food system. A challenge is to convincingly convey to funders, community leaders, and policy makers the need for meaningful, funded policy change that provides a community-wide and systemic approach to addressing hunger in central Iowa.

Gastonia: Finding nutritious, donated food in quantities large enough to keep up with the need. In the absence of this, it will be necessary to raise enough money to match the shortfall in donated food with purchased food.

Los Angeles: Sourcing the food and funding to replace dwindling USDA commodities and other assistance and meet the growing need in Los Angeles County. Employment at a living wage is the best anti-hunger/anti-poverty program there is, but the County continues to experience high (11.2 percent) unemployment. USDA commodities through the TEFAP program decreased over the past year and are expected to continue to decrease over the next year. In addition, there have been many proposals to cut the CalFresh/SNAP program (formerly called Food Stamps).

Louisville: Sustaining growth in the amount of food Dare to Care distributes in a time of increasing need and declining supply of USDA commodities and traditional sources of donated food.

Minneapolis: Filling the meal gap in Hennepin County. Donations are not keeping up with demand, and potential cuts to SNAP at the federal level could increase demand.

Nashville: Adequate, nutritious food resources to keep up with demand in the face of increasing costs.

Philadelphia: Having enough resources, both money and donations, to meet the ever-increasing demand for food assistance.

Phoenix: The potential loss of Emergency Food and Shelter Program funding, cuts to TEFAP (federal commodities) and/or SNAP (food stamps), depending on when the Farm Bill is passed and what cuts it may contain. Another challenge is maintaining current State budget funding for food banks in the likely face of more budget deficits. Against this backdrop, it is anticipated that demand on food banks will continue to rise moderately, or at the very least plateau, due to the continued impact of a poor economy, high unemployment and under-employment, expiring unemployment (UI) claims, rising fuel and food prices, etc.

Portland: Keeping up with the impacts of expiring unemployment benefits, continued high housing costs, and continued high health care costs. The Oregon Food Bank anticipates some increases in USDA commodities over last year, but not enough to keep pace with increased services. Increases in food box distributions are outpacing food donations. Looming cuts to the SNAP program would hit the emergency food system very hard.

Saint Paul: Addressing hunger during these economic times. According to Feeding American, 12.6 percent of Ramsey County households are food insecure. Many households must constantly question whether they pay for food, housing, or transportation.

Salt Lake City: The intense increase in requests for food and the reduction in those able to give at the same or higher levels that has continued to stress the Emergency Food Network in Utah. The growth in the need for food jumped two percent in the last year. In 2011, 399,000 Utahans (15 percent of the population) were in need of emergency food resources. Currently, 472,000 Utahans (17 percent of the population) are struggling to afford their next meal. Feeding those in need is the top priority, with higher nutritional value a close second. Obesity is an issue facing many in poverty. Placing a higher priority on the nutritional value of emergency food is a key to resolving these issues.

San Antonio: Food storage capacity required to meet the needs of a growing population suffering from the recent economic downturn.

San Francisco: Sustaining record food distributions in response to the huge growth in demand for food assistance that hit San Francisco during the recession. Requests for food assistance continue to increase as residents wrestle with the after-effects of a tumultuous economy. Since the recession started, the San Francisco Food Bank has more than doubled the number of cumulative households served annually through its network of 200 weekly community food pantries, stretching the pantry network to unsustainable levels. To address the sustainability issue, the Food Bank is implementing a City-wide pantry enrollment system over the next two years, limiting households to attending one pantry per week unless they have larger households. Additional challenges come from funding cuts and expenses outpacing revenue.

Trenton: Demand for food and hunger prevention assistance exceeding available resources.

Washington, DC: Reaching the estimated 680,000 people at risk of hunger in the DC Metropolitan area. Currently, the Capital Area Food Bank is reaching two-thirds of that number.

Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's most recent report on homelessness indicates that the problem generally remained stable during 2011. The agency's "point-in-time" estimate of persons homeless on a single night, released on December 10, shows an overall drop from 636,000 to 633,782 in a January 2011 to January 2012 comparison, a 0.4 percent change. Families experiencing homelessness increased 1.4 percent, HUD reports, and homelessness among individuals decreased by the same margin. Notable signs of progress are seen in the area of homelessness among veterans, which fell by 7.2 percent, and among persons homeless for more than a year, which fell by 6.8 percent.

HUD reports that homelessness overall has dropped 5.7 percent since January 2007 and that long-term or chronic homelessness has dropped 19.3 percent in the same period. Homelessness among veterans has dropped 17.2 percent since January 2009.

Progress in reducing veterans' homelessness is attributed to collaboration between HUD and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs on a joint program: HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH). HUD also attributes part of the year's reductions in homelessness to the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP), a program designed to assist individuals and families confronted by a sudden economic crisis that received \$1.5 billion in funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Both programs reflect HUD's "Housing First" focus on helping families avoid shelters and secure permanent housing.

This section of the report provides information on the numbers and characteristics of people experiencing homelessness in the Task Force survey cities and the availability of emergency shelter among these cities between September 1, 2011 and August 31, 2012. It includes brief descriptions of exemplary programs and efforts underway in the cities which prevent or respond to the problems of homelessness. Finally, it provides information on the city officials' outlook for next year.

The Extent of Homelessness

Over the past year, the total number of persons experiencing homelessness increased in 60 percent (15) of the survey cities responding, decreased in 28 percent (seven) of the cities; and stayed the same in 12 percent (three) of the cities (Asheville, Phoenix, and Saint Paul). Across these cities, there was an overall increase of seven percent in the total number of persons experiencing homelessness. The change ranged from a 62 percent increase in Gastonia, a 23 percent increase in Des Moines, and a 21 percent increase in Salt Lake City to a nine percent decrease in Los Angeles and a 10 percent decrease in Charlotte.

Homelessness among Families

The survey cities reported that, over the past year, the number of homeless families increased in 71 percent (17) of the cities, decreased in 17 percent (four) of the cities, and stayed the same in 12.5

percent (three) of the cities. Across the cities, there was an overall increase of eight percent in the total number of families experiencing homelessness. The change ranged from an increase of 25 percent in Norfolk and San Antonio, 23 percent in Los Angeles, 21 percent in Salt Lake City, and 20 percent in Nashville to a 10 percent decline in Gastonia, a 15 percent decline in Charleston, and a 28 percent decline in San Francisco.

When asked to identify the three main causes of homelessness among families with children, 72 percent (18) of the cities cited lack of affordable housing, 60 percent (15) cited poverty, and 40 percent (10) cited unemployment. Next came eviction, cited by 32 percent (eight) of the cities, domestic violence by 28 percent (seven), and low-paying jobs by 24 percent (six).

Homelessness among Unaccompanied Individuals

The survey cities reported that, over the past year, the number of unaccompanied homeless individuals decreased in 39 percent (nine) of the responding cities, increased in 35 percent (eight) of the cities, and stayed the same in 26 percent (six) of the cities. Across the cities, there was an overall increase of five percent in the total number of unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness. The change ranged from a 22 percent decline in Charlotte, a 17 percent decline in Los Angeles, and a 13 percent decline in San Antonio, to a 31 percent increase in Des Moines, a 34 percent increase in Trenton, and a 67 percent increase in Gastonia.

When asked to identify the three main causes of homelessness among unaccompanied individuals, 68 percent (17) of the cities cited the lack of affordable housing, 60 percent (15) cited unemployment, 56 percent (14) cited poverty, 36 percent (nine) cited mental illness and the lack of needed services, 28 percent (seven) cited substance abuse and the lack of needed services, and 20 percent (five) cited low-paying jobs.

Number of Homeless Persons

The cities were asked to report on the number of persons who were homeless on an average night over the past year. In most cases, cities used the data from the annual Point-in-Time Count they are required to submit to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) each year. The following table shows the total count of persons homeless on an average night in the 25 survey cities.

Homeless Persons on Average Night in 25 Survey Cities

Household Type	On the Streets	In Emergency Shelter	In Transitional Housing
Single Adults	22,652	21,076	13,847
Persons in Families	3,729	11,333	16,118
Unaccompanied Youths	390	398	143

The cities were asked to report the number of unduplicated homeless persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing over the past year – also data they are required to report to HUD. The information provided by the 22 cities able to respond to this question is included in the following table.

Unduplicated Number of Homeless Persons over Past Year in 22 Survey Cities

Household Type	In Emergency Shelter	In Transitional Housing
Single Adults	105,474	32,047
Persons in Families	36,735	26,401
Unaccompanied Youths	4,069	1,401

In the 21 survey cities able to respond to the question, a total of 8,386 unaccompanied individuals and 4,735 persons in families entered permanent supportive housing over the past year.

Characteristics of Homeless Adults

The survey cities were asked to provide information on the characteristics of homeless adults in their cities. The cities reported that, on average:

- 30 percent of homeless adults were severely mentally ill,
- 18 percent were physically disabled,
- 17 percent were employed,
- 16 percent were victims of domestic violence,
- 13 percent were veterans, and
- four percent were HIV Positive.

Because these are not mutually exclusive characteristics, the same person may appear in multiple categories.

Emergency Shelter and Other Housing for Homeless Persons

The survey cities provided information on the number of beds available for homeless persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. This is also information which cities provide to HUD as part of their Continuum of Care application. Information was available from all 25 cities, and it is included in the following table.

Housing Type	Total Number of Beds	Number of HMIS Participating Beds	Number of New Beds Added during Past year
Emergency Shelter	38,499	22,696	2,115
Transitional Housing	35,836	26,742	1,517
Permanent Supportive Housing	77,303	48,212	5,957

Twenty-three of the survey cities reported on adjustments which shelters have made to accommodate an increase in demand over the past year. Among these, shelters in 74 percent (17) of the cities consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or in other subpar sleeping arrangements. In 48 percent (11) of the cities, shelters increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room. In 43 percent (10) of the cities, shelters distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds are not available. Also in 43 percent of the cities, buildings have been converted to temporary shelters. Among other adjustments shelters have had to make, Denver officials reported that they had to keep the winter overflow shelter system running through the

summer months to accommodate the increase in shelter demands, and San Francisco officials reported that they have extended availability of family winter shelter schedule from a six-month to a nine-month time period.

Unmet Need for Shelter

Despite these accommodations, 60 percent (15) of the survey cities report that emergency shelters must turn away unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness because there are no beds available for them. In 64 percent (16) of the survey cities, shelters must turn way families with children experiencing homelessness because no beds are available for them. Officials in 17 of the survey cities were able to estimate the overall demand for emergency shelter that went unmet during the past year; they reported that an average of 17 percent of the need went unmet. The following table shows these cities' estimates of the percentage of persons needing assistance who did not receive it:

City	Percent Unmet Need
Boston	20
Charleston	0
Charlotte	25
Denver	10
Des Moines	15
Gastonia	15
Los Angeles	6
Louisville	27
Minneapolis	1
Nashville	23
Philadelphia	33
Portland	70
Providence	15
Salt Lake City	0
San Antonio	25
San Francisco	0
Washington, DC	5

Efforts to Prevent Homelessness Resulting from Foreclosure

Fifty-two percent (13) of the survey cities have adopted policies and/or implemented programs aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have lost, or may lose, their homes to foreclosure. Comprehensive foreclosure prevention programs are in place in several survey cities, and a number of cities describe their use of HUD programs, including the Hardest Hit Fund, Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, and Emergency Solution Grant Program, in their foreclosure prevention efforts. While several cities acknowledge that no formal policies to prevent homelessness resulting from foreclosures are in place, they describe programs they have implemented which provide foreclosure counseling and a range of related services. A few cities describe initiatives that focus on legal protections for residents facing foreclosure

Boston: Mayor Thomas Menino's Leading the Way III Housing Plan has set aggressive goals to prevent foreclosure through a multi-pronged strategy that includes: 1) Prevention of foreclosure by providing financial education to 15,000 homeowners and homebuyers – In the third quarter of the year, 13,436 participants (96 percent of target) have been served. 2) Direct foreclosure prevention to prevent 1,000 homeowners from losing their homes to foreclosure – In the third quarter, 938 foreclosures have been prevented. 3) Reclaiming REO housing with City assistance – In the third quarter, 438 units of foreclosed housing (93 percent of target) have been reclaimed. For the Leading the Way III plan overall, the goal has been achieved, with 2,049 foreclosures prevented.

Boston applied to the Attorney General's office and received partial funding from the multi-state settlement with the banks. Funding for additional assistance to homebuyers for the acquisition and renovation of REO properties was approved for \$330,000, and funding for preventing homelessness resulting from foreclosures was funded for \$165,000.

The City's request for funding to stabilize condominium associations in buildings with foreclosed units, and to expand foreclosure prevention services to underserved populations, was denied. The Attorney General's office's efforts to ramp up its direct foreclosure prevention activities should help offset the prevention funding decision. With the condominium market in the high-foreclosure neighborhoods being the weakest and most unstable housing market segment in Boston, the lack of funding for condominium stabilization remains a concern.

Chicago: The City, through its Home Ownership Preservation Initiative (HOPI) collaborative, has been working for a number of years to address the myriad issues associated with foreclosure. With respect to prevention, HOPI initiatives provide for accredited housing counselor services, emergency service referrals, and outreach programming. Additionally, families and individuals renting in multi-unit housing whose owners are in the process of foreclosure can obtain information about their legal rights and other resources by calling 311. They will be connected with the F.A.I.R. (Foreclosure Assistance Information for Renters) agents. Also, since 2007, when "Borrower Outreach Days" was launched, the City has sponsored 23 Borrower Outreach Days sessions and helped almost 5,300 homeowners.

Denver: The City works with these individuals and families through its Emergency Solutions Grant program, using Rapid Re-Housing dollars to get them housed as quickly as possible and help them with employment solutions.

Los Angeles: On December 17, 2008, the Los Angeles City Council adopted the Foreclosure Eviction Ordinance to protect tenants living in rental properties not subject to the City's Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO) from eviction on the grounds of foreclosure. This Ordinance, which has been renewed and is still in effect, prohibits lenders from evicting any tenants in the City merely because of foreclosure. Although the RSO prohibited such evictions, prior to adoption of this Ordinance no protection existed for tenants living in properties exempt from the RSO, including single family homes. Thus, residents of foreclosed properties will have continued protection against eviction and potential homelessness.

Louisville: Some Emergency Solutions Grant funds have been reallocated to address this issue. In addition, a new homeless prevention program was created by Community Action Partnership (Team HOPE) during the last year.

Minneapolis: While the City and Hennepin County do not have policies in this area, the City funds foreclosure prevention counseling services through the Minnesota Home Ownership Center. Counselors receive pre-foreclosure notices and provide assistance to households throughout the foreclosure process, from loan modifications to plans for transitioning after foreclosure.

Nashville: Although specific policies do not exist, a number of local agencies do foreclosure counseling and, in some instances, provide emergency relief payments. THDA, the State housing finance agency, has a “Hardest Hit” program that targets homeowners who have become unemployed or underemployed through no fault of their own, or those who are on long-term disability or Social Security disability. The event must have occurred since January 1, 2008. (At the time this survey was being completed, documents expanding the program by adding divorce and death of spouse as a hardship reason were awaiting signatures at the Department of the Treasury.) Locally, Hardest Hit is administered by Woodbine and AHR. United Way provides financial support for Residential Resources, as well as programs at Catholic Charities, Conexion Americas, Ladies of Charity Welfare Agency, Martha O’Bryan, Matthew 25, Oasis Center, Old Hickory Christian Community Outreach, Park Center, Salvation Army, St. Luke’s, and the ARC of Davidson County. All of these programs either assist with foreclosure prevention or aid a family by providing funds (for utilities, rent/mortgage, etc) to remain in housing.

Philadelphia: In response to an increase of 18 percent in mortgage foreclosures, Mayor Michael A. Nutter launched the Philadelphia Mortgage Foreclosure Protection Plan in June 2008. The Plan consists of a number of measures designed to help Philadelphia homeowners affected by the mortgage foreclosure crisis, including free housing counseling services, a public door-to-door outreach program, and a hotline to call with mortgage concerns. The hotline – Save Your Home Philly – connects homeowners with a housing counseling agency that works with the homeowner and the mortgage lender to negotiate affordable repayment terms. In addition, Philadelphia established the Residential Mortgage Foreclosure Diversion Pilot Program, a case management alternative designed to provide early court intervention in the residential owner-occupied mortgage foreclosure cases. The process involves early identification of suitable properties for the program and diversion of those cases to counselors and pro bono attorneys for possible interest renegotiation, loan restructuring, or other settlement options prior to foreclosure. Final agreements are made during conciliation conferences held before pro bono judges and attended by pro bono attorneys representing the homeowner and the attorney representing the lender. The Pilot Program has been recognized as an innovative effort to stem the mortgage foreclosure crisis. The City's Office of Supportive Housing supports these initiatives with an allocation of local Housing Trust Fund dollars. The funds provide direct financial assistance to help homeowners avert foreclosure. In FY 2011, 234 households received direct financial assistance in the amount of \$364,000. If individuals in these households lost their homes and entered shelter, the cost to the City would have exceeded \$1 million (based on average length of stay and per-person shelter cost per day).

Phoenix: The Neighborhood Services Department (NSD) provides education and outreach along with mitigation services to distressed homeowners at risk of foreclosure to prevent them from losing

their homes. These services are provided through certified housing counselors in partnership with the Arizona Foreclosure Prevention Task Force. In FY 2011-12, NSD: 1) Sponsored 10 triage events that assisted 160 households with foreclosure and related services including work force development referrals, legal aid, household budgeting, scam awareness, and housing counseling; 2) Partnered with other agencies, including HOPE NOW and major servicers, on prevention events assisting over 500 homeowners with face-to-face work out sessions with their lenders; 3) Staffed a telethon with a local Hispanic television station on foreclosure prevention resources, talking to over 3,400 callers; and 4) Provided twice the amount of funding to HUD-certified housing counseling agencies for foreclosure prevention counseling. In addition, NSD provides a limited range of short-duration emergency housing assistance and housing referrals to renters displaced as a result of a private property being declared unfit to occupy. In the past few years, this extreme situation has occurred as a result of, or in relation to, property foreclosures.

Portland: People who are losing their homes to foreclosure may be eligible for assistance through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program. There are Statewide programs in place to help prevent foreclosure, and the Portland Housing Bureau worked with the State to help craft their programs for “Hardest Hit” funds. One of the Hardest Hit programs will provide funds to help families transition from their homes into rentals, paying moving costs and/or first and last month rent costs. The Portland Housing Bureau also funds 211, the region’s information and referral line, which can direct people facing foreclosure to needed resources.

Providence: The City offers mediation to reduce the principal on mortgages for homeowners who are “under water.”

Saint Paul: For 20-plus years, the City has maintained a nationally-recognized Mortgage Foreclosure Prevention Program which provides intensive case management housing counseling, financial budget counseling, foreclosure prevention assistance (assistance with loan modifications, loan forbearances, etc.), and referrals to community resources.

San Antonio: The City’s Housing Counseling Foreclosure Prevention Program works in partnership with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Treasury Department, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve Bank, Fannie Mae, and the State and Local Foreclosure Prevention Task Force. It provides foreclosure intervention counseling to delinquent homeowners facing foreclosure and implements policy set by HUD under a Housing Counseling Grant to work with FHA homeowners and area lenders on loan modifications to avoid foreclosure and prevent homelessness. Counselors work with delinquent homeowners in developing crisis budgets to qualify them for loan modifications under HUD’s Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) and U.S. Treasury regulations for the Making Home Affordable Program. The program partners with the San Antonio Board of Realtors, San Antonio Apartment Association, San Antonio Housing Authority, and Haven for Hope of Bexar to place foreclosed homeowners in suitable housing to avoid homelessness. The program utilizes an Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) to provide financial assistance to families to secure rental housing. It also coordinates foreclosure workshops with area lenders such as Wells Fargo, Chase, and Citibank in different areas of the City. Delinquent homeowners have the opportunity to meet face to face with their lender or a HUD-approved housing counselor to complete a “workout plan” that avoids possible foreclosure.

San Francisco: While the City has no policies in place specifically to address this issue, the Mayor's Office of Housing does fund a small program that provides tenant counseling services to tenants living in foreclosed multi-unit buildings. It also provides funding to homeownership counseling agencies that include foreclosure counseling to current homeowners as part of their range of services. Also, Mayor Edwin Lee issued a press release on June 6 that refers to the settlement agreement between the California Attorney General's Office and five major banks: While the process unfolds (referring to the settlement), Mayor Lee is asking the banks to pause foreclosure proceedings against borrowers who could be eligible for relief under the judgments. The settlement is targeted to homeowners who could remain in their homes if a principal reduction or refinancing option were available. Under the settlement, borrowers must continue to make payments or risk losing protection from this temporary halt in foreclosures. Bank of America has already instituted a pause in foreclosure proceedings for its eligible borrowers. Wells Fargo previously instituted a pause in foreclosures until it had its consumer relief programs in place on March 1. Acknowledging that distressed borrowers are difficult to reach, Mayor Lee is forming a working group that will include the Attorney General, mortgage servicers, housing counselors, City agencies, and community leaders to identify San Francisco homeowners who are at risk of foreclosure but could be eligible for assistance under the terms of the settlement, including immediate cash payments, principal reductions, short sales, and refinancing. Residents seeking modification will be able to use the City's 311 system to find a housing counselor.

Policies and Practices to Reduce Homelessness

Asked to identify the top three actions needed to reduce homelessness, 88 percent of the cities (22) called for providing more mainstream assisted housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers), 72 percent (18) of the cities cited the need for more permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities, and 68 percent (17) called for more or better-paying employment opportunities.

BEST PRACTICES

Twenty-three of the survey cities described initiatives they believe have been effective in addressing problems of homelessness in their communities. This year, several of the cities describe sweeping changes to their approaches to aiding homeless families and individuals, and most of the initiatives described this year involve some form of partnership among city agencies, private agencies, religious organizations, and other groups working to end homelessness. New approaches to intake, and coordination of intake across programs and agencies, are described by some cities, as are initiatives targeting homeless veterans. HUD programs, particularly the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, play a role in several of the cities' initiatives, and a few are based on national models such as Enterprise Community Partners' "Housing First" and Community Solutions' "100,000 Homes Campaign."

Asheville: The Asheville community benefitted from what was considered a significant investment of federal Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing stimulus funds. These funds ran out early in 2012, as projected. In anticipation of this, two agencies shifted funds internally to apply more resources and staff to rapid re-housing. Also, the City and the United Way of Asheville and Buncombe County both granted dollars to support these efforts. While family and youth

homelessness has been rising across the country, Asheville has been able to keep its numbers "flat" because of City and United Way investments in rapid re-housing efforts.

Boston: Through the leadership of Mayor Thomas M. Menino, the City of Boston created a Homeless and At-risk Veterans Advisory Group that meets quarterly to review outcomes and improve efforts to prevent and end homelessness among veterans. The Veterans Advisory Group seeks to strengthen prevention partnerships that keep veterans from becoming homeless and improve coordination, cooperation, and communication between Veterans Services, homelessness and housing organizations in order to achieve shared goals. Partners include the New England Center for Homeless Veterans, Pine Street Inn, Massachusetts Housing and Shelter Alliance, HomeStart, St. Francis House, Volunteers of America, the Boston Public Health Commission, the Boston Housing Authority, the Emergency Shelter Commission, Massachusetts Department of Veterans Services, and the federal Veterans Administration. The group is coordinated by the City's Department of Neighborhood Development.

To move forward on shared objectives, Boston has prioritized new or existing resources to expand housing opportunities for homeless veterans.

- As of October 16, 287 homeless veterans were housed using VASH vouchers issued by the Boston Housing Authority. Another 46 have been issued and the voucher holders are looking for apartments, and 25 veterans are in the screening process.
- The Department of Neighborhood Development awarded \$97,000 in Emergency Solutions Grant funds to the New England Center for Homeless Veterans to provide housing search assistance to veterans who have been issued VASH vouchers, a gap identified through the Veterans Advisory Group. The VA and Department of Veterans Services provide case management and stabilization services to veterans who have been issued a VASH voucher.
- The Department of Housing and Neighborhood Development has created 25 new units for homeless veterans with disabilities. Pine Street Inn and the Massachusetts Housing and Shelter Alliance provide services to veterans living in these units.
- In partnership with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the Massachusetts Housing and Shelter Alliance began administering a new Safe Haven program in September 2011. Safe Haven is a low-threshold transitional housing model providing six months of intensive case management for hard to serve, disabled homeless veterans. The goal is to help participants move into permanent housing by the end of the six-month period. The Boston Veterans Safe Haven site is run by Boston Rescue Mission.
- The Department of Neighborhood Development helped fund development of Patriot Homes, a 24-unit rental housing project in a former police station in South Boston, for homeless and at-risk veterans. The project was developed by the South Boston NDC and Caritas Communities. The Department committed \$1 million in HOME funds and \$750,000 in Neighborhood Housing Trust funds to match \$1 million in Affordable Housing Trust funds, \$1 million in Housing Stabilization funds, and \$559,493 in Housing Innovations funds provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- Volunteers of America received \$1 million for the Supportive Services Veterans Families Program, an HPRP-like program for veterans. To date, it has helped 97 individuals and 68 persons in families to maintain their housing.

Charlotte: Sheltering Families Intact is a collaborative pilot project involving six nonprofit agencies which is aimed at keeping families together during a housing crisis. Instead of splitting up a family so its members can enter the homeless emergency shelter system – dad to the men's shelter, mom and kids to the women's shelter and, perhaps, older kids to the youth shelter – SFI is using a hotel voucher approach to divert the family from emergency shelter while working to rapidly re-house them within 30 days. The pilot is new but early results have been positive: Families have been kept together and, in several instances, housed in less than 30 days.

Chicago: A Home for Everyone (Plan 2.0) articulates a shared vision for Chicago that ending homelessness is possible and that everyone should have a home. Chicago's original Plan to End Homelessness, "Getting Housed, Staying Housed," made impressive strides since its introduction in 2003, and Plan 2.0 reaffirms its ambitious goals and expands its scope and commitment to housing Chicago's most vulnerable residents. Against the backdrop of the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression, and with more of our neighbors at risk, homelessness is a pressing community need requiring urgent attention. The leadership of Mayor Rahm Emanuel, new direction from Washington, and a recently-released evaluation of Chicago's Plan also provided a catalyst for creating Plan 2.0 and a timely opportunity for all the stakeholders to reflect on successes and challenges over the past decade and to plan for new, innovative strategies. Plan 2.0 aims at 1) preventing individuals and families from becoming homeless in the first place; 2) placing individuals and families in permanent housing as quickly as possible when they do become homeless; and 3) providing wraparound services to promote housing stability and self-sufficiency. It was developed over eight months of extensive community dialogue and feedback, with participation from over 500 stakeholders, including 150 people who have experienced homelessness themselves.

Plan 2.0 proposes seven strategic priorities to advance the efforts of Chicago's homeless assistance system: 1) Create an effective crisis response system that prevents homelessness whenever possible and rapidly return people to stable housing; 2) Create and maintain stable affordable housing for households experiencing or at risk of homelessness; 3) Create a comprehensive, developmentally appropriate menu of services for homeless youth; 4) Increase meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness; 5) Engage all of Chicago in a robust plan that creates a path to securing a home for everyone in our community; 6) Work across public and private systems of care to ensure ending homelessness is a shared priority; and 7) Ensure a strong homeless assistance system capable of implementing Plan 2.0 and HEARTH Act performance standards. The associated action items are divided into short-term strategies to be worked on during the next two years and long-term/ongoing strategies to be worked on during the next seven years, with progress reports to the community on a semi-annual basis. Plan 2.0 is designed to be a living document that requires ongoing planning and collaboration by the stakeholders of Chicago's homeless assistance system – policymakers, providers, consumers, funders, community partners, and advocates.

Cleveland: The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care effort used Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funds to implement diversion at the front door of the shelter system. Every newly homeless household presenting for shelter is first assessed to determine if it is possible to return members to where they were the night before, or if another option is required. The

diversion assessment has made it possible for 20 to 30 percent of households to avoid entering the shelter system.

Dallas: The Dallas Housing Authority collaborates with Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance as the HUD Collaborative Applicant to develop additional permanent supportive housing for the homeless. This effort has added hundreds of new beds to the permanent supportive housing inventory during the past three years.

Des Moines: In September 2012, Des Moines Central Iowa Shelter and Services (CISS) replaced its original 96-bed facility with a 42,000-square-foot facility equipped to provide expanded emergency shelter for 150 persons; expanded transitional housing for Veterans (19 rooms); and 38 Project Based Section 8 Voucher efficiency apartments. Along with expanded housing capacity, CISS also offers an on-site health clinic, food pantry, clothing closet, and classroom. All guests and residents are provided evening and breakfast meals, access to shower and laundry facilities, a weekly medical clinic, and group counseling. They also receive individualized case management, life skills instruction, and referrals to other community services/benefits. Along with the new shelter, the City's community partners and homeless providers are working together to develop a coordinated intake system within Polk County. Ideally, the coordinated assessment will be system-wide, serving any and all populations. The system may provide coordinated assessment through the use of a centralized phone hotline (such as a 211 line) or a single physical point of assessment, such as an emergency shelter or dedicated assessment center, for example. The partners are currently researching the best option for the community – a centralized or decentralized system – and are in the final stages of finalizing a preliminary needs assessment/screening tool and assessment/screening/referral form. It is hoped that the preliminary system will be in place within the next 12 months.

Gastonia: The Continuum of Care, through the local lead agency, Reinvestment in Communities of Gaston County, Inc. (RIC), has restructured collaborative efforts to prevent and end homelessness begun under a previous mayor. This renewal of effort has led to better reporting of various program efforts, more coordinated strategies, and better-defined action plans. The goals of the first stage were to feel comfortable about data accuracy, review consistently held perspectives on underlying issues, and lay out a process for attacking problems. Through HEARTH Act rules and regulation changes that focus on accountability through very specific performance measures, the community will be able to review and assess performance measures that will lead to reallocation of resources to the programs that are achieving the best results.

Los Angeles: The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority has officially adopted the "Opening Doors" plan, the United States Interagency Council's strategic plan to prevent and end veteran and chronic homelessness in five years and family and youth homelessness in 10 years. This plan's goals will be achieved through 1) increasing leadership, collaboration and civic engagement; 2) increasing access to stable and affordable housing; 3) increasing economic security; 4) improving health and stability; and 5) retooling the homeless crisis response system. LAHSA is also a full participant in the United Way of Greater Los Angeles's plan to end homelessness in the county, entitled "Home For Good." Pursuant to the goal of ending homelessness through collaboration and retooling of the crisis response system, LAHSA, in partnership with the City and County of Los Angeles, is pooling resources to fund Family Solutions Centers (FSCs), which will provide coordinated entry, intake assessment, and housing and supportive services interventions to homeless families and families at-

risk of homelessness across the various regions of the County. In collaboration with mainstream resources and targeted homeless resources, this new integrated Countywide system will provide the appropriate level of services and housing to each family in need. The ultimate goals of this coordinated system will be to divert families from becoming homeless and to end families' homelessness as rapidly as possible. Los Angeles also conducts vehicular outreach to homeless families living in cars, vans, and campers, providing families with rapid re-housing support to help them return to stable living environments.

Louisville: Louisville's Family Scholar House has shown strong success in preventing homelessness for young mothers and families. The majority of families served through Family Scholar House are in the non-residential program, but those in need of stable housing can apply for the residential program. Student parents in the program may apply for subsidized housing on the campuses of Family Scholar House based on family size (in accordance with HUD guidelines). Participants are responsible for their utility costs and for their portion of the rent, based on HUD guidelines; subsidies pay for the balance of the rent. All participants meet regularly with their case manager for guidance on household management. Program participants enroll in the colleges of their choice to pursue the courses of study of their choice, with the overall goal of obtaining a baccalaureate degree. Family Scholar House helps single parents obtain financial assistance to pay for classes and books. Using individual donations, financial aid, Pell grants, scholarships and, sometimes, student loans, participants attend school on a full-time basis. Some of the parents also obtain work-study assistance through their colleges or universities. All participants meet regularly with their academic advisor to review educational progress. Family Scholar House encourages participants and their children to become a community for each other as they focus on common education goals and developing new life skills. To support this goal, monthly workshops and group activities are required to provide opportunities for peer support and interaction with Family Scholar House mentors.

Minneapolis: "Housing First" is an approach to housing homeless people as rapidly as possible, in permanent housing, without requiring them to successfully complete treatment or transitional programs to become "ready" for independent living. Utilizing Group Residential Housing funding and other rental assistance funding for long-term homeless persons with disabilities from the State of Minnesota, Hennepin County has established a scattered site Housing First program. Created as a partnership between Hennepin and a group of non-profit mental health and housing agencies, the project offers assistance to secure and maintain scattered-site housing to single adults, families, and youth who have been homeless four or more times in the last three years or continuously homeless for at least one year. Since 2006, this program has permanently housed and stabilized nearly 1,000 persons – an effort that has contributed greatly toward reaching goals of the "Heading Home Hennepin" 10-year plan to end homelessness.

Nashville: Park Center has two exemplary programs that respond to the most vulnerable homeless individuals in the City. The first is the SOAR Program that connects individuals who have severe and persistent mental illness and are chronically homeless with much needed disability benefits in an average of 55 days. After obtaining these benefits, the individuals are connected with permanent housing. The second is the Safe Haven Transitional Shelter, which allows the most vulnerable homeless individuals who have a mental illness to access transitional housing without having to pay for services. These individuals are allowed time to transition from the streets to housing and are

connected to much-needed resources with a focus on permanent housing after their stay at the Safe Haven.

“Operation Stand Down Nashville” works with homeless veterans, providing pre-employment training and job placement, and arranging medical care, clothing, employment-related transportation, housing, and other services through partnerships which are seen as keys to the program’s success. One such partnership, with the U.S. Department of Veterans’ Affairs Tennessee Valley Healthcare System, provides medical care and housing to veteran clients. The VA has permanently stationed representatives from their Homeless Veteran Outreach Program and the outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Program at OSDN’s Veteran Service Center, which provides veterans with ready access to VA services in support of the shared goal of helping veterans obtain sustainable lives. Through combined efforts, the VA is supporting OSDN’s Transitional Housing Program, the VASH voucher program is providing permanent housing, the VA Medical Center is giving medical care, and OSDN is assisting with employment placement assistance and work-related clothing and needed tools. Veterans’ hunger needs are addressed by the Food Stamp office representative who provides itinerant service to the Veteran Service Center. This is seen as an example of a community organization partnership that shows what different organizations can accomplish by pooling their strengths behind a single goal of giving individuals the tools needed to work themselves out of homelessness and rejoin the community. In September, Renewal House was named one of five family residential treatment program providers in the nation to receive a three-year Family Connection Grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. The purpose of this program is to identify effective strategies to stabilize, strengthen, preserve, and reunite families with children at risk of entering or re-entering foster care.

Norfolk: The City continues to work toward ending homelessness through partnerships established across the region. Norfolk, which successfully initiated a central intake system for families in 2007, also recognized the need to create such a process for single individuals. In April 2012, the “1,000 Homes South Hampton Roads Campaign” commenced, with the region once again bringing together large outreach teams to find, identify, assess, and begin housing applications for more than 477 persons across the region. This project used skills and methods tailored for success and leveraged regional resources to prepare for a formal change in the approach to ending homelessness for single adults in South Hampton Roads. The Regional Central Intake for Singles to be created will successfully prepare for the new federal requirement to have coordinated outreach that is housing focused and can serve as a mobile central intake and shared data system for single adults in the greater community. The effort involves creating a team of outreach workers to serve as the initial point of contact for individuals experiencing homelessness and to work on housing plans for them. A parallel responsibility is to ensure planned, effective, and coordinated outreach so that all community areas are covered and current issues are addressed during their work. The outreach workers will meet together as a regional team at least once a month to coordinate outreach in the region – an effort to avoid duplication of service to specific agencies, areas, or individuals. Referrals of persons needing outreach can be facilitated through the regional outreach team.

Philadelphia: In 2011, Philadelphia Mayor Michael Nutter joined the “100,000 Homes Campaign,” a national effort by Community Solutions to house 100,000 of the nation’s most vulnerable homeless men and women by 2014. “100k Homes Philly” is coordinated by the City and a group of non-profit organizations and advocates. In May, 2011, 250 volunteers surveyed more than 500 men and women

using Vulnerability Index, a survey designed to identify individuals with conditions likely to lead to death. Philadelphia set a goal of housing the 50 men and women who were the most vulnerable, based on the survey. One year later, the program proudly announced that 59 of highest scoring individuals are in permanent supportive housing, and that it achieved membership in the Campaign's "2.5% Club" and is on track to end homelessness for chronic and vulnerable people in Philadelphia. (Based on the total number of chronically homeless men and women in Philadelphia, 2.5 percent represents the estimated number needing to be housed monthly.)

Phoenix: Upon taking office, Mayor Greg Stanton championed a strategy to end homelessness in Phoenix by prioritizing housing for the chronically homeless. The Mayor also brought to his staff a senior homeless policy advisor – a first for the mayor’s office – to work with non-profit homeless agencies, community stakeholders, and City staff on programs and initiatives to help end homelessness in Phoenix. One such initiative is the formation of the Mayor’s Homeless Advisory Committee, which is made up of community stakeholders working together with the Mayor’s staff and City staff to collectively address homeless issues. On October 23, the Phoenix City Council approved a comprehensive “Phoenix Homeless Initiative,” with the goal of efficiently redeploying existing homeless services and grant funding to reduce homelessness. No additional funding is needed for the new initiative, as it realigns City services and existing funding by coordinating services between the Housing and Human Services Departments. The innovative strategy allows homeless families, veterans, the chronically homeless, and unaccompanied youth to move into permanent housing with supportive services and individualized case management. There are three major components of the Phoenix Homeless Initiative: 1) Chronically homeless families will have priority access to 45 public housing units through a homelessness initiative targeting families at the City’s Watkins Emergency Shelter, which serves up to 120 single women and 20 families every night. The move will free temporary shelter space for newly homeless families. 2) Housing vouchers for rental assistance and homeless services will be combined for the first time through a procurement process seeking agencies to administer the services to the chronically homeless. 3) Starting in July 2013, 200 chronically homeless families will have access to permanent assisted housing over the next three years through rental assistance vouchers and funding for supportive services.

Portland: Through unique partnerships developed as part of Portland’s “10-Year Plan to End Homelessness,” Home Forward (Portland’s Public Housing Authority) oversees the community’s Short-Term Rent Assistance Program. With funds from the cities of Portland and Gresham, Multnomah County, and Home Forward combined into a single fund, 19 community-based agencies deliver the program’s services to prevent and end homelessness among low-income and homeless households. For those moving from homelessness back into housing, small amounts of one-time assistance often made the difference between continuing to live on the streets and regaining the stability of an affordable place to call home. Of the more than 400 households who have left the program, more than 80 percent maintained their housing for 12 months. [More information is at http://homeforward.org/sites/default/files/docs/STRA_Brochure.]

Providence: The City operates two “thriving” Housing First programs that identify people who have been homeless for years and moves them immediately into permanent supportive housing. The programs also offer wrap-around services which are completely voluntary. Clients are required only to meet the terms of their leases. Very few clients have returned to the streets, and the cost savings to the State have been great, particularly due to reductions in Medicaid-funded services.

Saint Paul: The City’s Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) clearly demonstrated “where we were and where we should go...” For years, the City had limited resources for social services to assist homeless residents, as most services were provided by Ramsey County and community agencies. Saint Paul, however, supported “Heading Home Ramsey – Plan to End Homelessness,” whereby the City and its housing partners created 894 permanent supportive housing units by financing capital developments, providing operating subsidies, and securing rental-assistance programs. More than 75 percent of these units are located in the City. Still, since 2009, HPRP has challenged the City and County to work together to review existing services in an effort to develop more responsive services for its homeless citizens. Looking back, the City and County had some immediate needs – such as creating more shelter beds, establishing a coordinated point of entry for services, and meeting the underserved needs of our homeless youth, homeless residents with limited English proficiency, and homeless veterans. To meet national HPRP objectives as well as City and County objectives, Saint Paul sought 1) Proposals that established a Central Point of Contact (Crisis Response System) for any Saint Paul resident seeking assistance to prevent or resolve homelessness; 2) Collaborative proposals that leveraged HPRP with State and County homelessness initiatives for the broadest coverage to serve homeless residents; 3) Proposals that provided multi-cultural and multi-lingual services; 4) Proposals that served homeless veterans; 5) Proposals that assisted households from becoming homeless or assisted households in emergency shelters to secure stable housing; and 6) Proposals that could leverage other Emergency Assistance funds.

Saint Paul’s HPRP recorded significant accomplishments, including assisting 4,237 individuals in 1,771 households who were homeless or at risk of being homeless, and having 90 percent of them successfully exiting HPRP. The City’s HPRP and Ramsey County leveraged \$2.6 million of the State’s Family Homelessness Prevention Assistance Program funds for comprehensive homelessness prevention services. HPRP had a multi-agency Housing Crisis Response collaborative that became the central point of contact for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing services to homeless families, homeless youth, and homeless adults. Through HPRP, HCR screened over 20,000 households for eligibility and contracted with additional County Emergency Assistance staff so homeless residents could quickly access emergency funds and extra TANF funds – enabling them to avoid a six-week wait for Emergency Assistance funds. HPRP also leveraged crisis funds from foundations; provided multi-lingual and multi-cultural homelessness prevention services to underserved homeless populations, including Spanish-speaking citizens, New American citizens (Karen, Hmong, and Cambodian), homeless young adults, and homeless veterans; worked with Ramsey County HRA to create supportive housing for six homeless veterans by leveraging federal NSP-1 funds for property acquisition; and purchased mental health case management services with street outreach to homeless residents living on the streets. HPRP later became a catalyst for City and County staff, homeless advisory committees, and service providers to determine the critical gaps in the City and County homelessness prevention response system. The City and County now are developing new homeless service delivery protocols, including a coordinated assessment intake, to meet HUD national objectives.

Salt Lake City: Two projects underway in Salt Lake City should be noted: The more recent, assisted by Salt Lake City with HOME matching funds in the spring of 2012, is the Young Men’s Transitional Home project being developed by the Volunteers of America. The project, which also received funding from numerous private sources, including the LGBT Community Endowment Fund

through the Community Foundation of Utah, uses an existing boardinghouse that will be rehabilitated to provide transitional living and treatment housing for 14 young men between the ages of 18 and 24 who are currently homeless. Another notable project is Valor House, a new facility currently under construction that will serve the City's eligible homeless veterans. The 72-unit complex is located on the Veterans Medical Center campus. Through a federal Enhanced-Use Lease agreement with the Department of Veterans' Affairs, the Housing Authority of Salt Lake City will be able to expand housing, substance treatment, and mental health opportunities for homeless veterans.

In 2011-12, through the federal Energy Solutions and Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids grant programs, Salt Lake City provided funds to nonprofit agencies that provide transitional housing and supportive services to help families and individuals move to more permanent housing. The State Homeless Coordinating Committee's "Ten-Year Strategic Action Plan to End Chronic Homelessness," approved in 2005, was based on the use the "Housing First" model, which places the minimum number of requirements or restrictions on persons to promote housing placement and retention. Previous housing programs which required participation in programs or sobriety before placement in housing (that may have been temporary) have been shown to be less effective for housing retention for chronically homeless persons than the Housing First model and permanent supportive housing. Chronic homelessness in Utah has decreased consistently since 2005, with a nine percent decrease in the last year and a 72 percent decrease since the State plan was enacted in 2005. Currently, there are 611 permanent supportive housing units designated for chronically homeless individuals. The majority (61 percent) of those units and the majority (73 percent) of chronically homeless persons not yet housed are in Salt Lake County.

San Antonio: The City provided \$1.8 million in general fund support to the Center for Health Care Services and Haven for Hope of Bexar County to operate Prospects Courtyard, an outdoor safe-sleeping facility for chronically homeless individuals. Initially funded to serve 400 nightly, the overnight count continued to increase, reaching a high of 600 in June 2011. The Center for Health Care Services estimated that over 75 percent of individuals using the Prospects Courtyard suffered from mental illness and/or substance abuse. As a result, individuals could not reach the level of stability required to transfer to the Haven for Hope Transformational campus. During FY 2012, the City Council approved an additional \$1 million in general fund support to improve conditions on the Courtyard. This included additional case management, security services, and the establishment of a mental health unit. Operated by the Center for Health Care Services, the unit provides a structured environment for 80 Prospects Courtyard males who exhibit significant symptoms of mental illness and/or substance abuse. Average length of stay in the dormitory is four to five months; services include psychiatric assessments and follow-up, medication stabilization and monitoring, case management and rehabilitation, benefit procurement, and nursing assessments. Success markers include the transition from Prospects Courtyard to the Haven for Hope campus, transition into independent and/or group housing, job placement, obtaining disability benefits, and continuous and active outpatient treatment. At the end of FY 2012, 598 individuals had transitioned from the Courtyard to the Haven for Hope Transformational Campus or other permanent housing.

San Francisco: In December 2011, in response to increasing demand for family shelter services, the Human Services Agency entered into a unique public-private partnership with the San Francisco Housing Authority and two private foundations to expand efforts to house shelter families and divert families on the wait list for shelter into housing prior to a shelter stay. Known as "Home for the

Holidays,” the initiative’s expanded services included applying preferences for shelter and for wait list families to quickly access Housing Authority public housing units, increasing the number of temporary (12- to 24-month) rental subsidies, expanding shelter capacity, and placing diversion housing specialists at the centralized intake agency for family shelter and at the family emergency center.

Trenton: The Rescue Mission is assisting with access to benefits and health coverage for those individuals who are affected by homelessness at a time of recent, dramatic increases in emergency shelter occupancy. Over 60 percent of disenfranchised homeless individuals are reportedly not receiving benefits – an alarming situation which prevents them from receiving medical attention, social services, and access to pathways to end the cycle of homelessness. In Trenton, the situation highlights an immediate need to expand services provided in the Emergency Shelter. Recognizing the growing need, the Rescue Mission devised a project to break down barriers to supportive services. In cooperation with the Henry J. Austin Health Center (a federally-qualified health center), the Princeton Theological Seminary, and the Mercer County Board of Social Services, the Rescue Mission has designed a system to help individuals obtain general assistance benefits and open the door to health care coverage. Through it, individuals who complete the application process have access to a full array of services. Recently-received funding has enabled the initiative to hire a case manager to work with Emergency Shelter clients and identify those who may be eligible to receive benefits. The Mercer County Board of Social Services sends a case worker to identify clients who are eligible for a medical exemption form. Those identified are escorted to the Henry J. Austin Health Center; those not identified as exemptions are sent to the One-Stop program for workforce readiness services. Students from the Princeton Theological Seminary assist with electronic filing and with escorting clients through the process.

Washington, DC: The integration of TANF and homeless services has been initiated by the District of Columbia government through its Department of Human Services and implemented in collaboration with The Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness, the Continuum of Care lead organization, and the Virginia Williams Family Intake Center. It is an illustration of how Washington’s local government and other organizations are working together to improve outcomes for homeless families and to increase self-sufficiency. Ninety-five percent of families seeking homeless services in Washington, DC are recipients of TANF. As local TANF policies standardize federal time-limit requirements, problems emerge. Without careful planning and execution of related programming activities, currently homeless families will face difficulty, and an increasing number of low-income families may become burdened. In order to improve outcomes for low-income and homeless families, it is important to address the supply of affordable housing and also to improve the ability of those families to increase their income. The Homeless Services Integration Initiative focuses on enhancing the ability of families to access appropriate services and improve earning potential. Goals are to 1) Enhance customer assessment and personalized referral; 2) Provide unified case planning for families connected to multiple agencies; 3) Embrace the TANF Universal Service Delivery Model; 4) Increase access to barrier removal and skill development services; and 5) Provide wraparound case management and case coordination. The co-location and integration of TANF and homeless intake systems will streamline services, reduce costs, and ultimately provide improved outcomes for families. Perhaps most crucially, the integration of the systems will allow for increased homeless prevention efforts and access to rapid re-housing opportunities for families who might not otherwise be aware of such programming and who could,

without such prevention, end up in emergency shelter. By ensuring a consolidated approach to case planning, with clearly defined goals and measurable benchmarks, the infrastructure for the success of homeless families and potentially homeless families is being established.

The drive to increase income and develop opportunities for homeless families through integrative planning is also illustrated by the SWEAT Equity program. Developed by the Department of Human Services and The Community Partnership, the program provides job opportunities for heads of households to work on the subsidized housing in which they will eventually live, thus providing work experience and career pathways in the building and construction trades. Such innovative programming is endorsed by the Mayor's Comprehensive Housing Strategy Task Force, which is advancing a plan for local affordable housing development along with novel ideas to increase the income of low-income people so that they can fully participate in the housing market.

Outlook for Next Year

Based on current local projections of economic conditions, unemployment, and other factors affecting homelessness, officials in 60 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless families to increase next year, with 56 percent (14) of the survey cities expecting the increase to be moderate and one city expecting it to be substantial. Those in 28 percent (seven) of the cities expect the number to continue at about the same level. Those in 12 percent (three cities) expect the number to decrease moderately.

Officials in 56 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless unaccompanied individuals to increase next year, with 48 percent (12) of the cities expecting the increase to be moderate and two cities expecting it to be substantial. Officials in 32 percent (eight) of the survey cities expect it continue at about the same level. Three cities (12 percent) expect the number to decrease moderately.

Given the current state of public and private agency budgets, officials in 58.5 percent of the cities (14) expect resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease over the next year, with 46 percent (11) of the cities expecting that decrease to be moderate and 12.5 percent (three) cities expecting it to be substantial. Officials in 29 percent (seven) of the cities believe resources will stay at about the same level. Three cities expect resources to increase moderately.

City Profiles

This section of the report provides individual profiles of the cities participating in this 2012 survey on hunger and homelessness. The profiles are intended to summarize for the reader the nature and extent of the problems in the individual cities during the past year. Most of the data included in the profiles are self-reported by city staff and the profiles consist of items selected from their survey responses.

This data have been supplemented with nationally available data in an effort to provide context for each city's response to the hunger and homelessness survey. These data items and their sources are

- Total population 2011 estimate (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quickfacts)
- Foreclosure rate October 2012 (Source: RealtyTrac Foreclosure Trends, October 2012)
RealtyTrac calculates the foreclosure rate by dividing the total housing units in the jurisdiction (based on the most recent U.S. Census Bureau estimate) by the total number of properties that received foreclosure filings during a month (using the most recent monthly data available) and expresses it as a ratio. Unfortunately, this data was not available for several of the survey cities.
- Median household income 2006-2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quickfacts)
- Unemployment rate October 2012 (Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas, October 2012)
- Percent of people living below the poverty line 2006-2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quickfacts)

For the nation as a whole:

- One in every 706 housing units received a foreclosure filing in October 2012.
- Real median household income in 2011 was \$50,054, a 1.5 percent decline from the 2010 median and the second consecutive annual drop.
- The November unemployment rate (7.7 percent) was a percentage point lower than in November 2011.
- The official poverty rate in 2011 was 15.0 percent, with 46.2 million people in poverty. After three consecutive years of increases, neither the poverty rate nor the number of people in poverty was statistically different from the 2010 estimates.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

MAYOR TERRY M. BELLAMY

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 63 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens have had to reduce the quantity of food received at each food pantry visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, reduce the number of times a person could visit each month, and turn additional people away due to lack of resources.
- In the next year, officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased and the number of homeless individuals remained the same over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 65 percent were severely mentally ill, half were physically disabled, 45 percent were victims of domestic violence, 20 percent were veterans, 10 percent were employed, and five percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or other subpar sleeping arrangements.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away homeless families or homeless individuals because there are no beds available for them.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately and the number of homeless individuals to continue at the same level; they expect resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at the same level.

POPULATION: 84,458

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$39,408

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 1,554 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 20.5%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.87%

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MAYOR THOMAS M. MENINO

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOW WAGES • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • OVERCROWDING

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 22 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources and reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens.
- In the next year, officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to increase moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by eight percent over the past year. The number of homeless individuals decreased by five percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 36 percent were severely mentally ill, 33 percent were employed, 25 percent were physically disabled, 10 percent were veterans, 15 percent were victims of domestic violence, and two percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless individuals but did have to turn away homeless families with children.
- City officials estimate that 20 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or other subpar sleeping arrangements; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately. They expect resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 625,087

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$50,684

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 1,500 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 21.2%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.8%

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

MAYOR: JOSEPH P. RILEY, JR.

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by five percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 32 percent were in families, 30 percent were employed, 17 percent were elderly, and two percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- None of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 15 percent and the number of homeless individuals stayed the same over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 47 percent were severely mentally ill, 37 percent were veterans, 22 percent were physically disabled, 17 percent were employed, 16 percent were victims of domestic violence, and two percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that none of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to continue at the same level; resources to provide emergency shelter also are expected to continue at the same level.

POPULATION: 122,689

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$49,448

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: NA

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.9%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.7%

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

MAYOR ANTHONY FOXX

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month, and turn additional people away because of lack of resources.
- In the next year, officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to increase moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 23 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 10 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 28 percent were severely mentally ill, 14 percent were victims of domestic violence, 13 percent were physically disabled, and three percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; convert buildings into temporary shelters; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays since shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless individuals and homeless families because there were no beds available.
- City officials estimate that one-fourth of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately and the number of homeless individuals to increase substantially; they expect resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 751,087

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$52,446

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 420 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 13.9%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.9%

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MAYOR RAHM EMANUEL

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOW WAGES • LACK OF FOOD STAMPS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAMILY DISPUTES • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAMILY DISPUTES • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by eight percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- In the next year, officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless persons increased by 4.7 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, one-third were victims of domestic violence, 26 percent were severely mentally ill, 13 percent were employed, eight percent were veterans, and six percent were HIV positive.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately, but resources to provide emergency shelter are expected to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 2,707,120

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$46,877

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 365 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 20.9%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.3%

CLEVELAND, OHIO

MAYOR FRANK G. JACKSON

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • INADEQUATE BENEFITS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY • LACK OF RENT ASSISTANCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY • LACK OF RENT ASSISTANCE

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 24 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 60 percent were in families and 17 percent were elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources and reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens.
- In the next year, officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals increased over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 20 percent were employed, 19 percent were severely mentally ill, 16 percent were veterans, nine percent were victims of domestic violence, and two percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to distribute vouchers for hotel and motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- City officials report that none of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately, the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 393,806

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$27,349

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 356 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 31.2%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.3%

DALLAS, TEXAS

MAYOR MIKE RAWLINGS

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • INADEQUATE BENEFITS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- The number of requests for emergency food assistance stayed the same during the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 65 percent were in families, 29 percent were employed, 13 percent were elderly, and nine percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- In the next year, officials expect requests for food assistance to continue at about the same level and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by eight percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by one percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 42 percent were severely mentally ill, 36 percent were HIV positive, 30 percent were physically disabled, 15 percent were veterans, 13 percent were victims of domestic violence, and 11 percent were unemployed.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have consistently had to have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately. They also expect resources to provide emergency shelter to increase moderately.

POPULATION: 1,223,229

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$41,682

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: NA

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 22.3%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.2%

DENVER, COLORADO

MAYOR MICHAEL HANCOCK

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOW WAGES • LACK OF FOOD STAMPS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • FAMILY DISPUTES • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • FAMILY DISPUTES • UNEMPLOYMENT

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 56 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 70 percent were in families, 42 percent were employed, 14 percent were homeless, and 10 percent were elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- City officials estimate that 20 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to increase moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 10 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by seven percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 19 percent were severely mentally ill, 15 percent were employed, 10 percent were veterans, six percent were physically disabled, five percent were victims of domestic violence, and one percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to distribute vouchers for hotel and motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals because there were no beds available.
- City officials estimate that 10 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and the number homeless individuals to continue at about the same level, and resources to provide emergency shelter to increase moderately.

POPULATION: 619,968

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,501

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 1,041 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.2%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.4%

DES MOINES, IOWA

MAYOR FRANK COWNIE

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EVICTION • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EVICTION • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • RELOCATION

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 13 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 60 percent were employed, 58 percent were in families, seven percent were elderly, and four percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens.
- In the next year, officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 13 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 31 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 30 percent were victims of domestic violence, 28 percent were severely mentally ill, 19 percent were employed, 10 percent were veterans, and five percent were physically disabled.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families because there were no beds available but did not have to turn away homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 15 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to decrease moderately; they expect resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 206,559

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$44,178

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 275 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.3%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.7%

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

MAYOR JOHN BRIDGEMAN

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • SUBSTANCE ABUSE • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 40 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, half were in families, 40 percent were elderly, one-fourth were employed, and nine percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family can visit a food pantry each month.
- 15 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to stay at about the same level.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 10 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 67 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 40 percent were physically disabled, 30 percent were severely mentally ill, one-fourth were employed, 20 percent were victims of domestic violence, 12 percent were veterans, and two percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; convert buildings into temporary shelters; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 15 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 72,068

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$40,745

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 818 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 20.9%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.9%

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MAYOR ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • EVICTION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • FAMILY DISPUTES • EVICTION

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 30 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- None of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to increase moderately.

Profile of Homelessness

- The number of homeless families increased by 23 percent and the number of homeless unaccompanied individuals decreased by 17 percent over the past year.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that six percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and unaccompanied individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 3,819,702

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$49,138

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 629 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.5%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.6%

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

MAYOR GREG FISCHER

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LACK OF EDUCATION • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by nine percent over the past year.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 12 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by seven percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 23 percent were severely mentally ill, 10 percent were veterans, nine percent were employed, eight percent were victims of domestic violence, six percent were physically disabled, and one percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and renovate properties for emergency and transitional shelter.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals because there are no beds available for them.
- City officials estimate that 27 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately, the number homeless individuals to continue at about the same level, and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease substantially.

POPULATION: 602,011

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$43,009

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 634 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.3%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.5%

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

MAYOR R.T. RYBAK

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • HIGH HOUSING COSTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • EVICTION • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- In the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to continue at about the same level.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 10 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by one percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 26 percent were victims of domestic violence, 24 percent were employed, 21 percent were severely mentally ill, nine percent were veterans, and three percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families but did have to turn away homeless individuals because beds were not available.
- One percent of the demand for shelter is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to continue at about the same level and homeless individuals to decrease moderately; resources to provide emergency shelter are expected to decrease substantially.

POPULATION: 387,753

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$46,075

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: NA

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 22.7%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.2%

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

MAYOR KARL DEAN

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • SUBSTANCE ABUSE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by eight percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources; reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens; and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 30 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 20 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by less than one percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 39 percent were severely mentally ill, 26 percent were employed, 17 percent were veterans, 12 percent were victims of domestic violence, and three percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 17 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 609,644

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,063

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 1,746 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.8%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.4%

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MAYOR PAUL D. FRAIM

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LACK OF FOOD STAMPS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • EVICTION • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance stayed at the same level over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, nine percent were elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 25 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 1.7 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 11 percent were veterans, 10 percent were victims of domestic violence, eight percent were severely mentally ill, and two percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements, and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and individuals.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to decrease moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately as well.

POPULATION: 242,628

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$42,677

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 1,248 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.5%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.1%

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

MAYOR MICHAEL A. NUTTER

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • EVICTION • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 41 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 55 percent were in families, 46 percent were employed, 35 percent were elderly, and 19 percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- One-third of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially but resources to continue at about the same level.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families stayed about the same and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 0.2 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 29 percent were severely mentally ill, one-fourth were employed, 10 percent were victims of domestic violence, nine percent were physically disabled, nine percent were veterans, and two percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate increased demand, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements, and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families but not homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that one-third of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 1,536,471

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$36,251

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 410 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 25.1%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.3%

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

MAYOR GREG STANTON

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • EVICTION • LACK OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • EVICTION • LACK OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by five percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- One-fifth of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families and homeless individuals remained the same over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 28 percent were severely mentally ill, 19 percent were employed, 18 percent were victims of domestic violence, nine percent were veterans, six percent were physically disabled, and one percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to continue at about the same level and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 1,469,471

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,823

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 800 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.1%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.9%

PORTLAND, OREGON

MAYOR SAM ADAMS

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 11 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 61 percent were in families, 32 percent were employed, 10 percent were homeless, and five percent were elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to remain at about the same level.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 11 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by three percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 21 percent were severely mentally ill, 13 percent were employed, 11 percent were victims of domestic violence, 10 percent were HIV positive, eight percent were veterans, and seven percent were physically disabled.
- To accommodate increased demand, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; convert buildings into temporary shelters; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 70 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 593,820

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,831

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: NA

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.3%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.5%

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

MAYOR ANGEL TAVERAS

REPORTED CAUSES	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • POVERTY

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by three percent and the number of homeless individuals remained the same over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 20 percent were severely mentally ill, 18 percent were victims of domestic violence, 17 percent were physically disabled, 13 percent were employed, and 10 percent were veterans.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 15 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to stay at about the same level, the number homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 178,053

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$36,925

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 800 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 26.3%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.7%

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

MAYOR CHRIS COLEMAN

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • UTILITY COSTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance stayed the same over the past year.
- Among people requesting emergency food assistance, 45 percent were members of families, 31 percent were employed, four percent were elderly, and four percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens.
- In the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals remained the same over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 51 percent were severely mentally ill, 20 percent were employed, 19 percent were veterans, 17 percent were victims of domestic violence, and one percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements, and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and the number homeless individuals to continue at about the same level but resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease substantially.

POPULATION: 288,448

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,439

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: NA

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 22.0%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.2%

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

MAYOR RALPH BECKER

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • PRISONER REENTRY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 23 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 10 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially.

Profile of Homelessness:

- Both the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals increased by 21 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 21 percent were severely mentally ill, 16 percent were victims of domestic violence, 14 percent were veterans, eight percent were physically disabled, two percent were employed, and one percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; convert buildings into temporary shelters; and put cots in hallways as needed to accommodate families experiencing homelessness.
- Homeless shelters did not have to turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 10 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to increase substantially, the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately, but resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease substantially.

POPULATION: 189,889

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$44,223

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 838 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.5%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.0%

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

MAYOR JULIÁN CASTRO

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • UNEMPLOYMENT

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 46 percent were employed, 36 percent were in families, 14 percent were elderly, and eight percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 40 percent of the demand for food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by one-fourth and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 13 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 37 percent were severely mentally ill, 32 percent were physically disabled, 30 percent were employed, 23 percent were veterans, 10 percent were victims of domestic violence, and two percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; convert buildings into temporary shelters; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available. Haven for Hope's Prospects Courtyard has had to increase the number of staff and supplies to accommodate a higher number of individuals accessing services. During inclement weather, three churches have opened temporary shelters for homeless individuals.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that one-fourth of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families and the number homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter all to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 1,359,758

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$43,152

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 879 UNITS

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.9%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.0%

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

MAYOR EDWIN M. LEE

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • INADEQUATE BENEFITS • LACK OF FOOD STAMPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND THE LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance decreased by two percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 27 percent were elderly, 12 percent were in families, and eight percent were employed.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 30 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 11 percent and the number of homeless individuals stayed at the same level over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 10 percent were veterans.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- City officials report that none of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately, the number homeless individuals to continue at about the same level, and resources to provide emergency shelter to increase moderately.

POPULATION: 812,826

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$71,304

**MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 2,289
UNITS**

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 11.9%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.7%

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

MAYOR TONY MACK

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • EVICTION • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- The total number of requests for emergency food assistance increased by one-fifth over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- One-fifth of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to continue at about the same level but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 28 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 34 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 22 percent were severely mentally ill, 10 percent were employed, nine percent were physically disabled, seven percent were veterans, and five percent were victims of domestic violence.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room and consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to stay at about the same level, the number homeless individuals to increase substantially and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 84,899

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$36,601

MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: NA

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 24.5%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.8%

WASHINGTON, DC

MAYOR VINCENT C. GRAY

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOW WAGES • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • EVICTION • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 22 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 73 percent were in families, 57 percent were employed, 22 percent were elderly, and six percent were homeless.
- One-fourth of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 20 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by three percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 29 percent were severely mentally ill, 22 percent were physically disabled, 20 percent were employed, 16 percent were victims of domestic violence, 12 percent were veterans, and three percent were HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families; they did have to turn away homeless individuals.
- Five percent of the demand for shelter is estimated to have gone unmet.
- In the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families, the number homeless individuals, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 617,996

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$58,526

**MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 26,796
UNITS**

BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.5%

METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.3%

Appendix A

City Data on Hunger

POUNDS OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED OVER THE PAST YEAR

City	Pounds Of Food	Increase/Decrease/Same	Percent Change
Asheville	3,193,700	decreased	-7
Boston	41,000,000	increased	11
Charleston	2,023,848	increased	9
Charlotte	38,168,452	increased	3
Chicago	63,463,221	decreased	-10.6
Cleveland	35,300,000	increased	2.5
Dallas	45,981,210	increased	36
Denver	11,745,117	decreased	-4.7
Des Moines	1,111,600	decreased	-33
Gastonia	318,634	increased	13
Los Angeles	48,149,192	decreased	-25
Louisville	16,261,340	increased	9
Minneapolis	22,551,382	decreased	-0.5
Nashville	3,661,074	increased	5
Norfolk	16,139,484	increased	7.4
Philadelphia	20,923,706	decreased	-1
Phoenix	54,509,350	decreased	-21
Portland	7,650,000	decreased	-5
Saint Paul	71,000,000	increased	18
Salt Lake City	34,514,190	increased	4
San Antonio	46,865,007	increased	3
San Francisco	40,952,944	increased	6
Trenton	2,441,487	decreased	-17
Washington, DC	31,000000	increased	3

BUDGET FOR EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE OVER THE PAST YEAR

City	Total Budget	Increase/Decrease/Same	Percent Change
Asheville	\$ 1,540,019	decreased	-8.5
Boston	29,580,039	increased	10
Charleston	95,867	increased	14
Chicago	28,386,696	decreased	-1.2
Cleveland	17,800,000	increased	12.6
Dallas	23,449,655	same	
Denver	3,080,000	increased	6.8
Des Moines	1,218,235	decreased	-20
Gastonia	360,000	increased	22
Louisville	5,100,000	same	
Minneapolis	1,325,000	increased	4.4
Nashville	4,524,062	decreased	-10
Norfolk	4,772,400	increased	14.3
Philadelphia	5,574,365	decreased	14
Phoenix	2,108,679	decreased	-21
Portland	3,805,434	increased	173
Salt Lake City	8,095,000	increased	12
San Antonio	93,110,000	increased	0.087
San Francisco	12,600,000	increased	4.4
Trenton	564,206	decreased	-25
Washington, DC	4,000,000	increased	10

SOURCES OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED, BY PERCENT

City	Federal Emergency Food Assistance	Donations From Grocery Chains/Other Food Suppliers	Donations From Individuals	Purchased Food	Other
Asheville	14	57	3	22	4
Boston	13	50		37	
Charleston	24	69	2	5	
Charlotte	13	79	4	3	1
Chicago	14	26	1	11	48
Cleveland	19	33	3	22	23
Dallas	21	44	3	32	
Denver	24	55	2	19	
Des Moines	1	1	0	78	20
Gastonia	5	55	29	10	1
Los Angeles	44	48	2	6	0
Louisville	22	66	4	8	0
Minneapolis	16	64	2	18	
Nashville	5	38	25	29	3
Norfolk	10	73	5	12	
Philadelphia	38	20	4	38	
Phoenix	18	62	5	14	1
Portland	15	50	5	30	0
Saint Paul		62	16		22
Salt Lake City	20	70	8	2	
San Antonio	35	25	20	20	0
San Francisco	15	72	2	11	0
Trenton	40	15	12	33	0
Washington, DC	10	60	0	30	

NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE

City	Increased/Decreased/Stayed the Same	Percent Change
Asheville	increased	63
Boston	increased	22
Charleston	increased	5
Charlotte	increased	
Chicago	increased	8
Cleveland	increased	24
Dallas	same	
Denver	increased	56
Des Moines	increased	13
Gastonia	increased	40
Los Angeles	increased	30
Louisville	increased	9
Nashville	increased	8
Norfolk	same	
Philadelphia	increased	41
Phoenix	increased	5
Portland	increased	11
Saint Paul	same	
Salt Lake City	increased	23
San Antonio	increased	
San Francisco	decreased	-2
Trenton	increased	20
Washington, DC	increased	22

PERSONS REQUESTING FOOD ASSISTANCE BY CATEGORY

City	Percent In Families	Percent Elderly	Percent Employed	Percent Homeless
Asheville		20		
Charleston	32	17	30	2
Cleveland	60	17		
Dallas	65	13	29	9
Denver	70	10	42	14
Des Moines	58	7	60	4
Gastonia	50	40	25	9
Norfolk		9		
Philadelphia	55	35	46	19
Portland	61	5	32	10
Saint Paul	45	4	31	4
San Antonio	36	14	46	8
San Francisco	12	27	8	

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT YEAR

City	Expected Requests for Emergency Food Assistance Over Next Year	Expected Resources to Provide Emergency Food Assistance Over Next Year
Asheville	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Boston	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase
Charleston	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
Charlotte	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase
Chicago	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Cleveland	Same	Moderate Increase
Dallas	Same	Same
Denver	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase
Des Moines	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Gastonia	Moderate Increase	Same
Los Angeles	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase
Louisville	Moderate Increase	Same
Minneapolis	Same	Same
Nashville	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Norfolk	Same	Moderate Decrease
Philadelphia	Substantial Increase	Same
Phoenix	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
Portland	Moderate Increase	Same
Saint Paul	Same	Same
Salt Lake City	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
San Antonio	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease
San Francisco	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Trenton	Same	Substantial Decrease
Washington, DC	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease

Appendix B

City Data on Homelessness

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS OVER THE PAST YEAR

City	Total Persons	Percent Change	Homeless Families	Percent Change	Unaccompanied Individuals	Percent Change
Asheville	same		increased	15	same	
Boston	increased	2	increased	8	decreased	-5
Charleston	decreased	-4	decreased	-15	same	
Charlotte	decreased	-10	increased	23	decreased	-22
Chicago	same	4.7				
Cleveland	same		increased		increased	
Dallas	decreased	-3	increased	8	decreased	-1
Denver	same	10	increased	10	increased	7
Des Moines	same	23.1	increased	13.1		31
Gastonia	same	62	decreased	-9.8	increased	67.3
Los Angeles	decreased	-9	increased	23	decreased	-17
Louisville	decreased	6	increased	12	decreased	-7
Minneapolis	same	6	increased	10	decreased	-1
Nashville	same	>1	increased	20	decreased	-6
Norfolk	same	5.6	increased	25	increased	1.7
Philadelphia	decreased	-0.2	same	0	decreased	-8
Phoenix	same		same	0	same	
Portland	decreased	-3	decreased	-11	increased	7.5
Providence	same	10	increased	3	same	
Saint Paul	same		same	0	same	
Salt Lake City	same	21	increased	21	increased	21
San Antonio	same	2	increased	25	decreased	-13
San Francisco	same	1	increased	11	same	
Trenton	same	12.6	decreased	-28.2	increased	33.7
Washington, DC	same		increased	15	increased	3.1

NUMBER OF HOMELESS PEOPLE BY LOCATION AND CATEGORY ON AN AVERAGE NIGHT

City	On the Streets			In Emergency Shelter			In Transitional Housing		
	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth
Asheville	82	14	9	128	15	6	229	38	3
Boston	181	0	25	1296	1942	78	818	550	35
Charleston	151	0	0	86	21	0	156	32	0
Charlotte	301	0	0	813	149	9	403	892	0
Chicago				1517	277		1060	2102	
Cleveland	124	0	0	688	245	6	788	320	0
Dallas	187	13	1	632	341	9	471	621	9
Denver	176	52	3	480	283	4	230	815	3
Des Moines	74	0	0	203	202	1	607	710	5
Gastonia	300	20	1	61	7	7	50	10	0
Los Angeles	11769	982	226	3147	943	32	3030	1693	10
Louisville	141	9	2	489	169	18	384	320	0
Minneapolis	138	6	0	981	1102	11	338	697	12
Nashville	400	40	5	775	102	11	569	137	7
Norfolk	83	2	0	312	107	0	66	87	0
Philadelphia	500	0		1826	1467	31	553	1337	0
Phoenix	1091	6	62	1102	522	6	1169	1633	41
Portland	1714	1601	1	548	330	14	753	1063	1
Providence	201	18		403	207		150	223	
Saint Paul	111		10	272	65	26			
Salt Lake City	153	3	0	847	476	0	371	304	1
San Antonio	770	837	20	855	364	101	234	371	1
San Francisco	3251	95	25	1134	245	18	348	301	2
Trenton	75	31	0	325	146	0	151	281	10
Washington, DC	679	0	0	2156	1606	10	919	1581	3

NUMBER OF UNDUPLICATED HOMELESS PERSONS BY LOCATION AND CATEGORY OVER THE PAST YEAR

City	In Emergency Shelter				In Transitional Housing			
	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Persons in Emergency Shelter	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Persons in Transitional Housing
Asheville	1602	471	193	2266	377	290	72	739
Boston	11726	3561	1257	16544	2126	152	90	2368
Charleston	623	128	0	751	286	104	0	390
Charlotte	4049	3134	116	7299	948	1103	6	2057
Chicago	2955			2955	3720	6092		9812
Cleveland	5253	1127	154	6534	1374	566	0	1940
Denver	4360	2437	93	6890	6720	6288	55	13063
Des Moines	607	710	5	1322	757	441	11	1209
Gastonia	566	37	8	611				0
Los Angeles	19010	4727	223	23960	4986	2119	15	7120
Louisville	5038	746	497	6281	1007	439	0	1446
Nashville	8543	1709	153	10405	761	314		1075
Norfolk	27	31	0	58	494	172	0	666
Philadelphia	6256	4771	364	11391	1116	1976	1	3093
Phoenix	5618	2966	198	8782	1951	1048	1041	4040
Portland	3203	60	14	3277	1981	1581	2	3564
Providence	2493	1156		3649	318	406		724
Salt Lake City	3584	1993	640	6217	591	331	81	1003
San Antonio	3420	1202	110	4732	637	714	14	1365
San Francisco	6045	1221	18	7284	475	371		846
Trenton	1367	489	0	1856	385	287	7	679
Washington, DC	9129	3059	26	12214	1037	1607	12	2656

**NUMBER OF UNACCOMPANIED INDIVIDUALS AND PERSONS IN FAMILIES
WHO ENTERED PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING OVER THE PAST YEAR**

City	Unaccompanied Individuals	Persons in Families
Asheville	293	11
Boston	236	936
Charleston	133	12
Cleveland	179	32
Dallas	77	151
Des Moines	122	21
Gastonia	53	10
Los Angeles	849	309
Louisville	137	23
Minneapolis	195	75
Nashville	261	210
Norfolk	48	15
Philadelphia	360	676
Phoenix	1949	1276
Portland	1372	239
Providence	256	179
Salt Lake City	93	116
San Antonio	746	256
San Francisco	805	33
Trenton	43	67
Washington, DC	179	88

HOMELESS ADULTS BY CATEGORY

City	Percent Employed	Percent Veterans	Percent Physically Disabled	Percent HIV Positive	Percent Severely Mentally Ill	Percent Domestic Violence Victims
Asheville	10	20	50	5	65	45
Boston	33	10	25	2	36	15
Charleston	17	37	22	2	47	16
Charlotte			13	3	28	14
Chicago	13	8		6	26	33
Cleveland	20	16		2	19	9
Dallas	11	15	30	36	42	13
Denver	15	10	6	1	19	5
Des Moines	19	10	5	0	28	30
Gastonia	25	12	40	2	30	20
Los Angeles	8	14	21	3	35	10
Louisville	9	10	6	1	23	8
Minneapolis	24	9		3	21	26
Nashville	26	17		3	39	12
Norfolk		11		2	8	10
Philadelphia	25	9	9	2	29	10
Phoenix	19	9	6	1	28	18
Portland	13	8	7	10	21	11
Providence	13	10	17		20	18
Saint Paul	20	19		1	51	17
Salt Lake City	2	14	8	1	21	16
San Antonio	30	23	32	2	37	10
San Francisco		10				
Trenton	10	7	9	0	22	5
Washington, DC	20	12	22	3	29	16

NUMBER OF BEDS BY CATEGORY AVAILABLE FOR HOMELESS PERSONS DURING THE PAST YEAR

City	Total Number of Beds			Total Number of HMIS Participating Beds			Number of New Beds Added During the Past year		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Asheville	192	314	331	94	314	331	0	0	90
Boston	4222	1447	5232	89	85	67	285	116	557
Charleston	118	175	239	103	139	56	0	0	91
Charlotte	818	1284	659	669	1153	574	0	271	113
Chicago	1329	3421	9377	1214	2882	6359		35	
Cleveland	960	1184	3687	689	940	3086	0	0	182
Dallas	2115	1549	2110	0	644	990	0	0	624
Denver	2232	2830	2173	1727	2830	2173	0	263	43
Des Moines	378	529	575	320	494	420	0	0	111
Gastonia	107	93	151	107	93	151	0	26	14
Los Angeles	4779	5625	10642	1643	3710	3297	1106	357	269
Louisville	623	748	1520	538	613	1194	0	0	186
Minneapolis	2358	1124	4688	1343	773	2839	17	4	472
Nashville	685	876	1361	31	412	808	0	55	92
Norfolk	322	164	396	127	64	274	148	0	29
Philadelphia	3387	2358	6438	2615	1997	4504	10	74	306
Phoenix	2556	3079	4847	1716	2335	3615	48	91	507
Portland	595	1993	2956	301	1609	2301	0	0	233
Providence	615	425	1915	571	388	1320			
Saint Paul	616	606	1717	616	606	1717	21		52
Salt Lake City	1392	907	802	1097	596	802	50	158	44
San Antonio	1434	794	1728	1099	587	457	0	0	725
San Francisco	1837	983	7143	1509	828	6879	38	67	445
Trenton	338	402	228	245	400	228	0	0	0
Washington, DC	4491	2926	6388	4233	2250	3770	392	0	772

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT YEAR

City	Expected Number of Homeless Families Over Next Year	Expected Number of Homeless Individuals Over Next Year	Expected Resources to Provide Emergency Shelter Over Next Year
Asheville	Moderate Increase	Same	Same
Boston	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Charleston	Moderate Decrease	Same	Same
Charlotte	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Chicago	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Cleveland	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Same
Dallas	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase
Denver	Same	Same	Moderate Increase
Des Moines	Moderate Decrease	Moderate Decrease	Same
Gastonia	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Los Angeles	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Louisville	Moderate Increase	Same	Substantial Decrease
Minneapolis	Same	Moderate Decrease	Same
Nashville	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Norfolk	Moderate Decrease	Moderate Decrease	Moderate Decrease
Philadelphia	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Phoenix	Same	Same	Moderate Decrease
Portland	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Providence	Same	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Saint Paul	Same	Same	Substantial Decrease
Salt Lake City	Substantial Increase	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
San Antonio	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Same
San Francisco	Moderate Increase	Same	Moderate Increase
Trenton	Same	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Washington, DC	Same	Same	Same

Appendix C

City Contacts

HUNGER CONTACT	HOMELESSNESS CONTACT
Asheville, North Carolina	
Katy German Data Coordinator Manna Food Bank 627 Swannanoa River Rd. Asheville, NC 28801 828-299-3663 kgerman@mannafoodbank.org	Heather Dillashaw Homeless Initiative Coordinator City of Asheville Address: - P. O. Box 7148 Asheville, NC 28801 828-259-5851 hdillashaw@ashevillenc.gov
Boston, Massachusetts	
Edith Murnane Director of Food Initiatives Mayor's Office 1 City Hall Square Boston, MA 02118 617-635-1456 edith.murnane@cityofboston.gov	Jim Greene Director, Emergency Shelter Commission Boston Public Health Commission 860 Harrison Avenue Boston, MA 02118 617-534-2718 jgreene@bphc.org
Charleston, South Carolina	
Lucy Lytle Resources Development Manager Lowcountry Food Bank 2864 Azalea Drive Charleston, SC 29405 843-747-8146 llytle@lcfbank.org	Anthony Haro Executive Director Lowcountry Homeless Coalition PO Box 20038 Charleston, SC 29413 843-723-9477 anthony@lowcountryhomelesscoalition.org
Charlotte, North Carolina	
Kathy Helms Manager of Agency Services and Programs Second Harvest Food Bank of Metrolina 500-B Spratt Street Charlotte, NC 28206 kfhelms@secondharvest.org 704-375-9639 ext 15	Rebecca Pfeiffer CoC Co-Chair City of Charlotte 600 East Trade Street Charlotte, NC 28202 rpfeiffer@charlottenc.gov 704-336-2266

HUNGER CONTACT	HOMELESSNESS CONTACT
Chicago, Illinois	
<p>Lorrie Walls Assistant Director The Chicago Department of Family & Support Services 1615 West Chicago Ave. Chicago, IL 60622 312-746-8271 lorrie.walls@cityofchicago.org</p>	<p>Lorrie Walls Assistant Director The Chicago Department of Family & Support Services 1615 West Chicago Ave. Chicago, IL 60622 312-746-8271 lorrie.walls@cityofchicago.org</p>
Cleveland, Ohio	
<p>Mary O'Shea Director of Advocacy & Public Education Cleveland Foodbank 15500 South Waterloo Road Cleveland, OH 44110 216-738-2135 moshea@clevelandfoodbank.org</p>	<p>William Resseger Executive Assistant Department of Community Development 320 City Hall Cleveland, OH 44114 216-664-2351 bresseger@city.cleveland.oh.us</p>
Dallas, Texas	
<p>Richard Amory Director of Grants and Research North Texas Food Bank 4500 S. Cockrell Hill Rd. Dallas, TX 75236 214-270-2018 richard@ntfb.org paul@ntfb.org</p>	<p>Paula Maroney Director, Continuum of Care Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance 2816 Swiss Avenue Dallas, TX 75204 972-638-5598 paula.maroney@mdhadallas.org</p>
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Appendix D

Survey Instrument

The U.S. Conference of Mayors 2012 Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness Survey Instrument

The deadline to submit information is Monday, November 12, 2012

Contact information for the person(s) who can answer questions about the data submitted in this survey:

*** Hunger Contact Person**

Name: _____
Title: _____
Agency: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
State: _____
ZIP/Postal Code: _____
Email Address: _____
Phone Number: _____

*** Homelessness Contact Person**

Name: _____
Title: _____
Agency: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
State: _____
ZIP/Postal Code: _____
Email Address: _____
Phone Number: _____

PART I: HUNGER

Supply of Emergency Food

The following questions are addressed to the primary supplier of emergency food assistance in your city. In most cases this will be the food bank that supplies food pantries and emergency kitchens in your city. If there are multiple central distributors of emergency food assistance in your area, please distribute these survey questions to each of them and collate the results.

The year covered by this survey is September 1, 2011 – August 31, 2012. If you do not have data for this 12-month period, what 12-month period are you reporting on? _____

1. How many pounds of food did you distribute over the last year?
Pounds of food _____
2. Did the total quantity of food distributed ___increase, ___decrease, or ___stay the same over the last year?
 2. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? _____
3. What was your total budget for emergency food assistance this year? (Please include both private and public – federal, state, and local – funding.) _____
4. Did your total budget for emergency food purchases ___increase, ___decrease, or ___stay the same over the last year?
 4. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? _____
5. What percentage of the food you distributed came from the following sources?
(NOTE: The sum of the food distribution by source must equal 100%)
 - a. Federal emergency food assistance _____
 - b. Donations from grocery chains/other food suppliers _____
 - c. Donations from individuals _____
 - d. Purchased food _____
 - e. Other _____
6. Over the last year, have you made any significant changes to the types of food that you purchase?
____ Yes ____ No
 - 6.a) If yes, please explain.

7. What do you expect will be your biggest challenge in addressing hunger in your area in the coming year?

Persons Receiving Emergency Food Assistance

8. Has the total number of requests for emergency food assistance in your city or county ___increased, ___decreased, or ___stayed the same during the last year?
 8. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? _____

9. If information is available: What percent of requests for emergency food assistance came from persons in the following categories? (NOTE: The categories are not mutually exclusive and the same person can be included in more than one group.)

- a. Persons in families _____
- b. Elderly persons _____
- c. Persons who are employed _____
- d. Persons who are homeless _____

10. Over the last year, has there been an increase in the **number** of persons requesting food assistance for the first time? _____ Yes _____ No

10a. If yes, would you characterize this increase as moderate or substantial?

- _____ Moderate
- _____ Substantial

11. Over the last year, has there been an increase in the **frequency** of persons visiting food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month? _____ Yes _____ No

11a. If yes, would you characterize this increase as moderate or substantial?

- _____ Moderate
- _____ Substantial

Unmet Need for Emergency Food Assistance

12. Over the last year, have emergency kitchens and/or food pantries had to take any of the following actions? (Check all that apply)

- _____ Turn additional people away because of lack of resources
- _____ Reduce the quantity of food persons can receive at each food pantry visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens
- _____ Reduce the number of times a person or family can visit a food pantry each month

13. Please estimate the percentage of the overall demand for emergency food assistance in your city that was unmet over the past year. (NOTE: This is the percentage of all persons needing assistance who did not receive it.) _____

Causes of Hunger

14. What are the **THREE** main causes of hunger in your city?

- _____ Unemployment
- _____ Low wages
- _____ High housing costs
- _____ Inadequate benefits (e.g., TANF, SSI)
- _____ Medical or health costs
- _____ Substance abuse
- _____ Utility costs
- _____ Lack of food stamps
- _____ Lack of education
- _____ Poverty
- _____ Other
- _____ If other, please specify.

Policy and Programs Addressing Hunger

15. What are the top **THREE** things your city needs to help reduce hunger?

- ☐ Substance abuse/mental health services
- ☐ Employment training programs
- ☐ More jobs
- ☐ Utility assistance programs
- ☐ More affordable housing
- ☐ Increase in Food Stamp benefits
- ☐ Lower gas prices/ better public transportation
- ☐ Other
- ☐ If other, please specify.

16. Please provide a brief description (250-500 words) of an exemplary program or effort underway in your city which prevents, reduces, or otherwise responds to the problems of hunger.

Outlook for the Next Year

17. Given current projections of economic conditions and unemployment for your city, do you expect requests for emergency food assistance over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

18. Given the current state of public and private agency budgets, do you expect resources to provide emergency food assistance in your city over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

PART II: HOMELESSNESS

The year covered by this survey is September 1, 2011 – August 31, 2012. If you do not have data for this 12-month period, what 12-month period are you reporting on? _____

Persons Experiencing Homelessness

Questions 19 through 26 pertain to the number and characteristics of homeless persons in your city. The best source of information to answer these questions will be your city's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

19. Has the ***total number of homeless persons*** in your city ____ increased, ____ decreased, or ____ stayed the same over the past year?

19. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? _____

20. Has the ***number of homeless families*** in your city ____ increased, ____ decreased, or ____ stayed the same over the past year?

20. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? _____

21. Has the ***number of homeless unaccompanied individuals*** in your city ____ increased, ____ decreased, or ____ stayed the same over the past year?

21. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? _____

22. Please provide the following information to report the number of homeless persons in the following categories on an ***average night*** over the last year.

By Household Type: On the Streets

Single adults _____

Persons in families _____

Unaccompanied youths _____

By Household Type: In Emergency Shelter

Single adults _____

Persons in families _____

Unaccompanied youths _____

By Household Type: In Transitional Housing

Single adults _____

Persons in families _____

Unaccompanied youths _____

23. Please provide the following information to report the number of ***unduplicated homeless persons*** in the following categories over the past year.

By Household Type: In Emergency Shelter

Single adults _____

Persons in families _____

Unaccompanied youths _____

By Household Type: In Transitional Housing

Single adults _____

Persons in families _____

Unaccompanied youths _____

24. How many ***unaccompanied individuals*** entered permanent supportive housing over the past year?

Number of individuals who entered supportive housing _____

25. How many ***families*** entered permanent supportive housing over the past year?

Number of families who entered supportive housing _____

26. Please estimate the ***percentage of homeless adults*** in the following categories. (NOTE: The same person can appear in multiple categories.)

Categories of Homeless Adults

Employed _____

Veterans _____

Physically disabled _____

HIV positive _____

Severely mentally ill _____

Domestic violence victims _____

27. Please list below the number of beds available for homeless persons in each housing type during the last year. (If your city participates in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Continuum of Care annual application process, this information is readily available on the most recent Housing Inventory Chart.)

By Housing Type: Total Number of Beds

Emergency shelter _____

Transitional housing _____

Permanent supportive housing _____

By Housing Type: Number of HMIS Participating Beds

Emergency shelter _____

Transitional housing _____

Permanent supportive housing _____

By Housing Type: Number of New Beds Added During the Last Year

Emergency shelter _____

Transitional housing _____

Permanent supportive housing _____

28. Have shelters in your city had to make any of the following changes to accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter? (Check all that apply)

____ Increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room

____ Consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or other subpar sleeping arrangements

____ Convert buildings into temporary shelters

____ Distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available

____ Other

____ If other, please specify.

29. What are the **THREE** main causes of homelessness among *families with children* in your city?

- ☐ Mental illness and the lack of needed services
- ☐ Lack of affordable housing
- ☐ Lowpaying jobs
- ☐ Domestic violence
- ☐ Medical or health costs
- ☐ Family disputes
- ☐ Substance abuse and lack of needed services
- ☐ Eviction
- ☐ Loss of home to fire/other disaster
- ☐ Unemployment
- ☐ Poverty
- ☐ Other

If other, please specify.

30. What are the **THREE** main causes of homelessness among *unaccompanied individuals* in your city?

- ☐ Mental illness and the lack of needed services
- ☐ Lack of affordable housing
- ☐ Eviction
- ☐ Lowpaying jobs
- ☐ Domestic violence
- ☐ Family disputes
- ☐ Substance abuse and lack of needed services
- ☐ Emancipation from foster care
- ☐ Prisoner reentry
- ☐ Unemployment
- ☐ Poverty
- ☐ Other

If other, please specify.

The Unmet Need for Emergency Shelter

31. Do emergency shelters in your city have to turn away *unaccompanied individuals* experiencing homelessness because there are no beds available for them? ☐ Yes ☐ No

32. Do emergency shelters in your city have to turn away *families with children* experiencing homelessness because there are no beds available for them? ☐ Yes ☐ No

33. Please estimate the percentage of the overall demand for emergency shelter in your city that was unmet over the past year. (NOTE: This is the percentage of all persons needing assistance who did not receive it) _____

Policies and Programs Addressing Homelessness

34. Has your city adopted any policies aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have lost their homes to foreclosure? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please describe.

35. What are the top THREE things your city needs to help reduce homelessness?

- ☐ More permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities
 - ☐ More mainstream assisted housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers)
 - ☐ Better coordination with mental health service providers
 - ☐ More substance abuse services
 - ☐ More employment training programs
 - ☐ More or better paying employment opportunities
 - ☐ Other
- If other, please specify.

36. Please provide a brief description (250-500 words) of an exemplary program or effort underway in your city which prevents or responds to the problems of homelessness.

Outlook for the Next Year

37. Given current projections of economic conditions, unemployment, and other factors affecting homelessness in your city, do you expect the number of homeless *families* over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

38. Given current projections of economic conditions, unemployment, and other factors affecting homelessness in your city, do you expect the number of homeless *unaccompanied individuals* over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

39. Given the current state of public and private agency budgets, do you expect resources to provide emergency shelter in your city over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

Methodology

40. Please describe the sources of data you used to complete this survey and provide any contextual information that you feel we should have in order to accurately report your data.

Appendix E

List of Past Reports

Since 1982 the U.S. Conference of Mayors has completed numerous reports on hunger, homelessness and poverty in cities. These reports have documented the causes and the magnitude of the problems, how cities were responding to them and what national responses were required. They include:

1. Human Services in FY82: Shrinking Resources in Troubled Times, October 1982
2. Hunger in American Cities, June, 1983
3. Responses to Urban Hunger, October, 1983
4. Status Report: Emergency Food, Shelter and Energy Programs in 20 Cities, January, 1984
5. Homelessness in America's Cities: Ten Case Studies, June, 1984
6. Housing Needs and Conditions in America's Cities, June, 1984
7. The Urban Poor and the Economic Recovery, September, 1984
8. The Status of Hunger in Cities, April, 1985
9. Health Care for the Homeless: A 40-City Review, April 1985
10. The Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities in 1985: A 25-City Survey, January, 1986
11. Responding to Homelessness in America's Cities, June 1986
12. The Continued Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities in 1986; A 25-City Survey, December, 1986
13. A Status Report on Homeless Families in America's Cities: A 29-City Survey, May, 1987
14. Local Responses to the Needs of Homeless Mentally Ill Persons, May, 1987
15. The Continuing Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities: 1987. A 26-City Survey, December, 1987
16. A Status Report on The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, June, 1988
17. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1988. A 27-City Survey, January, 1989
18. Partnerships for Affordable Housing an Annotated Listing of City Programs, September, 1989
19. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1989. A 27-City Survey, December, 1989
20. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1990 A 30-City Survey, December, 1990
21. A City Assessment of the 1990 Shelter and Street Night count. A 21-City Survey, June 1991
22. Mentally Ill and Homeless. A 22-City Survey, November 1991
23. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1991, A 28-City Survey, December 1991
24. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1992 A 29-City Survey, December 1992
25. Addressing Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities, June 1993
26. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1993 A 26-City Survey, December 1993
27. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1994. A 30-City Survey, December 1994
28. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1995. A 29-City Survey, December 1995
29. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1996. A 29-City Survey, December 1996

30. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1997, A 29-City Survey, December 1997
31. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1998, A 26-City Survey, December 1998
32. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1999, A 25-City Survey, December 1999
33. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2000, A 29-City Survey, December 2000
34. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2001, A 29-City Survey, December 2001
35. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2002, A 25-City Survey, December 2002
36. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2003, A 25-City Survey, December 2003
37. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2004, A 27-City Survey, December 2004
38. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2005, A 24-City Survey, December 2005
39. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2006, A 23-City Survey, December 2006
40. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2007, A 23-City Survey, December 2007
41. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2008, A 25-City Survey, December 2008
42. Childhood Anti-Hunger Programs in 24 Cities, November 2009
43. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2009, A 27-City Survey, December 2009
44. Strategies to Combat Childhood Hunger in Four U.S. Cities: Case Studies of Boston, New Haven, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., November 2010
45. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2010, A 29-City Survey, December 2010
46. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2011, A 29-City Survey, December 2011



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